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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 54

JULY, 1929

No. 13

Buildings Number



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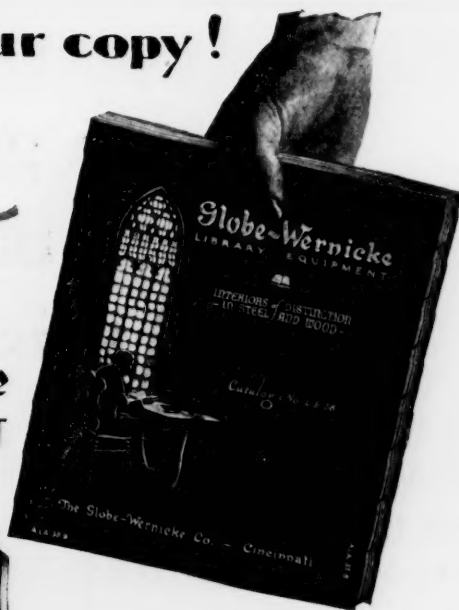
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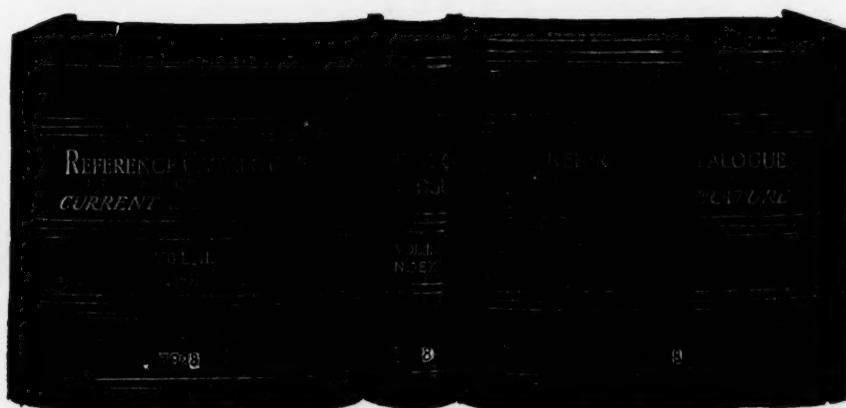
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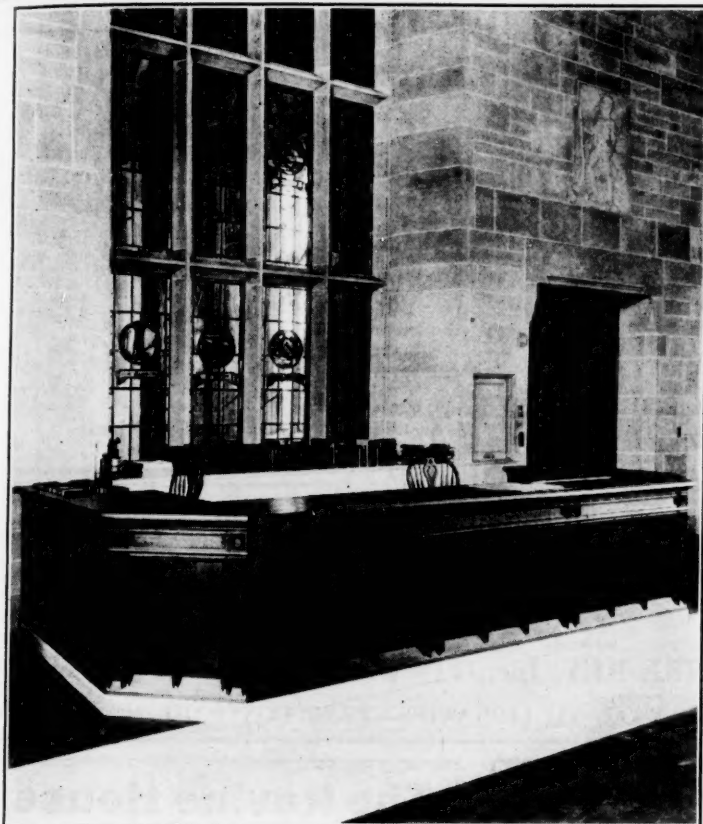
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

~ JULY, 1929 ~

Extending the Walls of the Central Library

By Clarence E. Sherman

Associate Librarian, Providence Public Library, R. I.



A Church Remodeled Into a Branch Library and Storage Quarters

A PROPHET with a prophecy of truth is at least one generation in advance of his time. It is not always that his contemporaries are un-

impressed by the wisdom of his vision; often they believe in him, but they are seldom ready to make the effort, to run the risk of failure in venturing into unexplored fields of endeavor. "Inexpedient" is the word with which the prophet's plea for a different process of reasoning or a new course of action, is usually dismissed.

Paper read at the Library Buildings Round Table, A. L. A. Conference, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1929.

It was just about a generation ago that President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University sounded a new note in the administration of libraries. In his report as President, for the year 1900-01, supplemented by an address before the Massachusetts Library Club in April, 1902, and further expanded in a paper read at the Magnolia Conference of the American Library Association two months later, President Eliot drew the attention of the librarians of America to a great problem and simultaneously offered a solution of it.

Briefly, he stated that three times in little more than half a century had Harvard College been compelled to consider extending the walls of Gore Hall because of the need of shelf room for the rapidly growing book collection. Harvard could, of course, go on adding more miles of shelving to house more miles of books, but should it?

President Eliot did not believe it should. He made a plea for a re-classification of books based entirely upon their actual or potential usefulness—i.e., *live* books and *dead* books. The former class, in frequent and even daily use, he believed should be easily accessible. The latter group, though inappropriately called *dead*—dormant would be better—seldom called for, but too valuable to be regarded as junk, should be housed in a special storage structure, erected on relatively cheap land, of simple construction and under such management that administration costs might be reduced to a very low point. He urged that such storage buildings be erected on a regional service plan, and mentioned several sections of the country the libraries of which might consider cooperating for the purpose.

President Eliot's position as a courageous, liberal thinker, attracted to his proposal an attentive, respectful audience, but no librarian was sufficiently impressed to go forth and introduce this feature in his library's plan of organization.

Looking back at the event, it is not surprising that the influence of President Eliot's argument was not sufficient to crystallize thought into action. There are many reasons why this should be so. Among the most forceful is that of tradition. Although the extension of public library service had brought branch libraries into existence before that date, to have the resources of the central library anywhere *except* in the central library building was a shocker. But possibly the most important of all influences was the absence of easy and rapid transportation. Had a Ford automobile truck rattled past the hall in which President Eliot made his address, his listeners might have sensed the efficacy of his plan with the spontaneity of which any group of librarians is

capable. But, cheap automotive transportation was to come two decades later.

As the libraries of America started on the second quarter of this century, the possibilities of President Eliot's plan became clearer to some librarians. For example, it ought not to be difficult to convince any thinking person, professional or layman, that a public library, situated in the heart of a great, growing city, cannot afford to devote thousands of feet of space to the storage of books which are taken from the shelves once or less in a half-dozen years. To be sure, one cannot predict when some of these volumes may help to solve a great problem. Those remaining after the process of discarding extra copies and the books replaced by later editions or more accurate statements has been completed, must be available for use; but not necessarily on land valued at, let us say, \$50 a square foot. The issue is not so serious, perhaps, if there is plenty of shelving or unused space for shelving in the central library. But if an extension to the structure, in marble, limestone, or brick, with architecture in harmony with a million dollar plant is required to continue the policy of "All the books under one roof," then President Eliot was right. We need, not a crematory, but a receiving vault for those books which are not earning their places on the shelves.

There would be no problem to discuss, perhaps, were it not for two factors. First, the continual publication of books, a never-ending flow of printed matter from the printing presses to the doors of our libraries, all candidates for admission to a place on the shelves. Second, the generally accepted responsibility by libraries of the two-fold function of preserver of literature and laboratory of the printed word. Without these elements, the shelving problem of a library would be without serious complications.

The first item referred to above—the eternal production of print, is one over which librarians can exert but little control. Except by whatever discouragement that comes to a publisher by the refusal of librarians to buy books of mediocre or poor standards, the annual output of books will continue to demand our attention, and no inconsiderable portion of it will become a part of the stock-in-trade of our libraries.

But when we come to consider the other elements—the library as a preserver of literature and the library as the laboratory of print—that is another story. It might have been an act of heresy a century ago to say so, but today a librarian need have no fear in refusing to accept the responsibility to hand down to later generations the books that are the product of

his time and of earlier ages which compose the stock of his library. We pay grateful tribute to our ancient brethren of the craft—the monks of the medieval monasteries—who made it possible for us to know what the writings of classical times were like and to profit by that culture. But today, with a library in every city and nearly every town in America, who shall say that they should all set themselves seriously to the task of preserving for posterity the contents of their institutions?

In the first place such a plan violates the principle that motivates the policy of modern library usefulness, because preservation is predicated largely upon the absence of use. But, more than that, there must be some definitely established program whereby there will be assigned to each library willing to engage in the program certain

classes of books to be protected and preserved for later generations of readers and scholars; otherwise nothing hopeful is possible. The larger research libraries, the Library of Congress, for example, where use is restricted by principle, must be looked to for leadership in such a plan, and it must be operated on a systematic basis. To depend upon all libraries to preserve books casually is to find in the end that few or none have done so. To expect that survivors there will be, provided use or abuse does not wipe them out, is an empty prospect.

And so librarians, in general, may dismiss this responsibility of preservation by chance. The few who accept the obligation—participation in a program of preservation by plan—will do well to consider the place of the regional storehouse in its development. For here President Eliot's receiving vault can satisfy a vital need.

To pass on to a consideration of the other element in the library's responsibilities—its functions as a service-rendering institution—I am led to discuss for a moment two significant principles in the administration of the book-acquiring activity of a library. They are Selection and Elimination, and I would borrow

from the German language and reject American cataloging practice and capitalize them to emphasize their true place in the scheme of things.

All libraries follow certain rules or traditions (set up by their own experience or borrowed from other libraries), in the selection of books, but like the medical profession, diagnosis is the weak spot in our technique. Particularly is it true today, when public libraries have encour-

aged their clientele to be partners in the choice of books added and to expect to find promptly on the shelves the books of the hour. Such pressure requires speed in book selection and speed cramps sound judgment, and cramped judgment, tempered by the present spirit of liberalism in administration, means that many a book is bought by the principle of "non-negation."



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We haven't time to analyze the book carefully, so in the absence of anything presented or known against the book, it comes in.

Now, there are relatively few books in the publication of any year which add materially to the sum total of human knowledge or pleasure. They frequently vary the method of treatment slightly, shift emphasis a bit, but if it were not for high pressure publicity methods, many would fail completely in the job of making an impression on the book-buying public and never would be missed if left undiscovered. Hardly a single field of human interest is exempt from this condition, but at the moment I am reminded of its presence in the literature of sociology, travel, business, popular science, education, poetry and, above all, in fiction. In many cases, the new book is not a really important arrival, but merely another book on a subject already adequately covered. The public library of today buys and adds to its shelves many books that are no addition to its resources. It buys and adds to its shelves many books which temporary popular demand compels the liberal-minded administrator to buy. And all these books bring with them a shelving problem, if not at once, at least, some day.

There are indications that some waste in library book buying may be eliminated by regional specialization agreements. The libraries of Chicago pointed the way toward the principle of cooperation in book selection and specialization. This was an important step and its influence will some day be far-reaching. The libraries of Providence have an informal understanding as to specialties, and the practice doubtless exists in other cities to a degree, at least.

The growth of the cooperative spirit which makes it possible for serious-purposed book users to avail themselves of the resources of institutions with which they have no established connection has possibilities in influencing this problem of book selection and duplication. The inter-library loan as a method of breaking down the barrier between the reader and the book is also an established principle and qualifying force in book selection. But in practice there is much to be desired and always will be because of the privilege of every library in determining which books are or are not eligible to long distance lending.

These cooperative measures modify to a degree the book storage problem of libraries, making it unnecessary for all libraries to collect all books, but to date, the influence is but a minor one.

And this brings us to the corollary of selection—elimination. Show me the library which can honestly state that its system of elimination is commensurate with and as scientifically planned as its program of selection and I will salute either a far-sighted founder or a librarian who is a genius. To be sure, worn out and soiled books eventually leave the shelves for the junk pile, though in some libraries I have visited, their departure is postponed about three shades of color too long. Of course, the reason, we are told, is limited book funds. Many duplicate copies of books past the peak of popularity are eliminated. Obsolete reference books usually pass off the shelves as their successors appear. Old editions of technical books required only by the historian of the subject go. But the mass of a great library's book collection is relatively undisturbed, except to move over and make more room for more and still more books.

To select books wisely is one of the hallmarks of successful librarianship. But there should be added to that definition—to eliminate books wisely is like unto it. To be sure, courage should be tempered with caution, but courage there should be if collections of books are to be restrained from growing into great accumulations of print, surrounding small areas

of useful, yes, indispensable recorded knowledge.

Verily, it may be said that a librarian is a collector by instinct; a selector by chance; an eliminator, By Heaven, not often!

The successful librarian of 50 years ago was the librarian with the largest collection of books organized for service. Today, it is the librarian with the largest collection of books organized for service and giving it. The next generation may give us another interpretation of bibliothecal achievement—the successful librarian will perhaps be the one whose library is giving the most service with the smallest number of books.

The old slogan which has guided the progress of library development in America for many years—the largest number of books for the greatest number of readers at the least cost seems to need some modification. The largest number of books is not so important as it once was. To be sure, I am not to be understood as arguing for a book famine, an inadequate supply for famished readers. Far from it. I am merely asking for consideration or re-consideration of a certain principle in library administration which has not received the emphasis that it deserves.

As I see it, the day of burying readers under a bewildering mass of paper and print is passing. Selection is the order of our time. Our readers, and even our research specialists, want more directness in library service. To place before a reader an armful of books pertaining to a subject is no longer an inspiring experience for him. It once was when free book service was a novelty and time seemingly less important. The reader of tomorrow will be more grateful for, indeed he will expect, the one or two of the armful of books, the essential books on his topic of interest. The rest he has no use for or interest in.

That is library service as William S. Learned conceived it in his remarkable document *The American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge*, and it will be the kind of library service that will perpetuate our libraries down through the ages to come as educational public utilities rather than grab-bags of wisdom à la hit-or-miss. By the same token, to maintain in every city's central library a great collection of books, some of great value, many of some value, and not a few of little or no value, all treated alike in shelving, cataloging, and general administration, is a policy that must be eventually discarded. It is dated.

If these principles to which I have drawn attention have any merit which it is worth striving to obtain, they are still further emphasized by a consideration of what unnecessary books cost to library service. First, there is

the shelving cost. Did you ever figure out what it costs to shelve a book in a downtown central library? Just for curiosity's sake, find out the value of land where your building is located and estimate the cost of construction in terms of present value or replacement cost (stack shell and foundation, floors, shelving, lighting); divide that figure by its book capacity, and you may get a shock when you find the result.

Then there is the cost of maintenance—heating the stack, lighting, cleaning it and the books, repairs when needed, the shelf department payroll, etc. And last but by no means least, there is a very important element which it is difficult to measure. The cost of getting through, getting around, or getting over books that are between you and the book you, or some other reader, may want. In a year, hours, yes, weeks, are lost by readers or used by pages or messengers because of this factor.

Every book which has no real place in a library's stock is an expensive non-paying guest. But what shall we do to make sure that the guest may not be found to be a friend in time of need? Even if the principles of careful selection and faithful elimination have been followed, there will still be many thousands of borderland books, books of some worth but apparently never used, though they may be some day and should be preserved for their potential possibilities. And that other great class of books composed of those that are called for once every few years, indispensable then, perhaps; they must be retained. Both these groups should be maintained, but where, and how?

I would respectfully refer you to the professional prescription of Dr. Eliot. These books should have a place, not at the Central Library, where they clog the use of the active working books, and where their presence makes it necessary to add more miles of shelving for more miles of books. Not there, but in an inexpensive storage area, in a less valuable part of the

city, of less expensive construction; organized and maintained under relatively simple management; always available for that once-in-a-while-if-ever demand; brought back to the main collection if choice has been faulty or if habits or interests of readers change; perhaps eliminated entirely if a long series of years proves that to our library, at any rate, the books under consideration can be of no service. In a word, a storage warehouse for books and a

testing ground for usefulness. Inexpensive and safe as to construction, as to maintenance and as to judgment.

The Providence Public Library in 1926 filled the last open storage area in the central building with shelving, and the Trustees were reminded that at the customary rate of growth, beginning in 1929, no books could be added unless an equal number



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were released. For about ten years an extension to the main building, to cost approximately \$700,000, had been discussed, but no prospect of this relief was in sight. As another possible way out, the Public Library has joined forces with several other libraries of the city—the Rhode Island State Library, the Providence Athenæum, the John Hay Library and the Rhode Island Historical Society Library), in considering the possibilities of a storage reservoir for books, on a cooperative basis. An unused gasometer and a retired brewery were among the structures investigated as hopeful prospects. But no definite results followed. The plan had promise, but its execution, especially its financing, was difficult, and so it was permitted to expire.

Another space provider was introduced in plans for a branch building erected in 1928 by arranging for a book storage room in the basement with a capacity of about 15,000 volumes. As other branches are to be erected in the future with similar provisions, some of the overflow of books from Central would be cared for by this city-wide arrangement, but development would be slow and total capacity insufficient to meet requirements.

By a fortunate chance, relief came to the Providence Public Library in an unexpected way. In looking about the southeastern section of the city to find more satisfactory quarters for a branch that occupied a rented store, the Associate Librarian found that a church organization which occupied a large brick structure in the neighborhood was about to close its affairs because of the changing character of the community. Briefly told, the building (77 feet long, 50 feet high, with a frontage of 48 feet) was finally purchased for \$16,000. The steeple was removed; a gypsum roof, supported by steel trusses and columns running to the foundation was installed; the ceiling of the main floor was replaced by concrete and steel; and wired glass windows in steel frames took the place of the ecclesiastical colored glass.

The first floor, at street level, became a branch library with space for 8,000 books, accommodations for 60 readers, a staff rest room and other facilities. The former auditorium above—a great, well-lighted, fire-proof vault, became the shell of a book stack. In it has been installed the first level of a steel stack, having a capacity of 75,000 volumes. Every opportunity to obtain maximum space has been taken advantage of. Shelves are 7 inches deep and the cases run to the side walls, eliminating end-aisles. Side aisles are but 28 inches wide and the center aisle 42 inches. As economy of expenditure is quite as important as economy of space, the bracket style of stack was selected. There is room for three additional levels, making the ultimate capacity 300,000 volumes. In anticipation of successive stack stories, provision has been made for stairs at front and rear walls, and also for an electric elevator for book truck and passenger.

The total cost of the site, building, reconstruction and equipment for branch purposes, and for the first level of the stack was just under \$67,500, not a large sum for "converting" a decadent church to useful community purposes.

If the cost of shelving a book in this stack storage building is compared with the cost of shelving in the proposed stack extension to the Central Library, it is found that the former amounts to about 10 cents per volume, and the latter approximately \$1 per volume. As to the expense of transporting and handling books stored at arm's length, this is considerably less than the difference in maintenance costs of these two stack structures.

Simplicity consistent with efficiency has guided the development of the machinery connected with this stack storage plan. The records of the books sent there are handled according to either one of two methods. If part of a set, or a portion of a periodical file, or

duplicate copies of classified books are concerned, they are "dummied" from the Central Library Stack to their new location. In the case of a complete set or all the copies of a book, the symbols SS, meaning Stack Storage, appear on the shelf list, in the card catalog, etc., at Central.

What kinds of books are relegated to this place? Here are a few examples—the Serial set of U. S. Documents up to and including 1899; the Specifications and Drawings of the U. S. Patent Office previous to the past 20 years; many incomplete sets of magazines not often used; early newspapers; cataloged duplicates of books of biography, travel, science, etc.

How does the library patron get at them? There are two ways of approach. If the person wants one or only a few volumes stored at the Storage Stack, by applying to the Information Desk in the Reference Department, these books will be brought to Central via the Library's automobile truck, which makes three visits weekly to all parts of the system. If the person is in a hurry, or desires to consult a long file of a publication housed there, he is given a card of admission which he is to present to the Branch Librarian. A small alcove with table and chairs is available in the Stack for such consultation.

Surely this is no great hardship for a reader in need of the books that are crowded out of the Central Library. While we do not want to revert to the traditional European library methods marked by delay and red-tape, we need not go to the other extreme by pampering readers at public expense. And we do just that when we, as librarians, so organize our libraries and our minds that in order to administer what we regard as efficient libraries, every book our respective libraries possess, important and unimportant, must be at the instant call of the person who just happened to find that he needed it. It is not reactionary to expect our public, in some of their demands, to plan their programs slightly.

I regret that time does not permit me to consider the problem of our growing and exceedingly complex card catalogs, and the influence of an outside stack storage area upon them. For example, the public catalog of the Providence Public Library was increased by 80 drawers in 1925. There are now 700 in all, and more drawers are needed, for more thousands of cards to thumb and turn in order to find the needle in the library-haystack, as it were. The book mausoleum, with its stock of seldom-used books will make it possible for the library, if it chooses, to file the cards representing these books in a separate catalog for the specialist. Then there is left for the general readers, a working catalog, very much reduced.

a working catalog of the live collection at the Central Library.

This is apparently the first instance of an American library erecting or reconstructing a building for stack storage purposes on a large scale, incorporating therein the basic principles of President Eliot's thesis of a quarter of a century ago—inexpensive construction, on less valuable land, and organized along relatively simple lines of administration. Now that the dream has come true, now that such a proposal has been accomplished, and is in working order, it all seems so reasonable, so inevitable, that one wonders why its coming has been so long delayed.

Before closing this consideration of the subject of diverting part of a central library's resources and activities to an external point, leaving the main building free for more important and ever-pressing functions, may I present one or two other matters of kindred nature.

One of the oldest commercial binderies in the country not long ago moved from a downtown location to a distant part of the city. The management asserted that the central location was unimportant in the face of high rent in days when automobile transportation is available. There are binderies in some of our public libraries located in the very heart of the municipality's most valuable real estate.

Could a commercial printing establishment maintain its plant in a granite building of charming architecture on a great city's main street? Probably not. The rent would be prohibitive. But some public libraries can and do.

Should our libraries maintain their repair shops, paint shops, or their garages in buildings and on land which are valued as highly as first class office or department store structures,

where space is rated at so much per cubic foot?

Yes, our libraries will, on the basis of convenience, so long as space is not required for other purposes—particularly for reading rooms or book storage. But when that time comes, and it most surely will come, then we must, as stewards of great municipal enterprises, look at the problem not only as librarians, but as business engineers.

The Cleveland Public Library is an excellent instance of a library which has established a workshop and built its garage away from the Central Library. And the garage is planned so that it will furnish book storage space, or work space for overflow from Central Library whenever it becomes necessary. I venture to predict that many others will copy the Cleveland plan as time goes on.

The past half-century has witnessed the beginnings of the breaking down or the decentralization of the big single library. The growth of branch libraries and other forms of neighborhood extension have been that, no less. And who, today, resists this tendency? Nobody. It is in the interests of *Service*.

The next half-century will be characterized by a further breaking down of other administrative activities of the Central Library. Book storage is, of course, the most important and the biggest of all in influence. But others mentioned above—bindery, printing plant, repair shop or garage—will all pass under careful scrutiny as they cling tenaciously to their traditional places. In the final decision, *Service* will not be entirely sacrificed, though it may have to be modified. But *Economy* will prove to be the deciding factor because though it may be postponed, it will not be denied.

Recent College and University Library Buildings

By Frank K. Walter

Librarian, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis

THE title of this discussion implies discursiveness. This in turn implies lack of organization, and, to some extent, general rather than specific statements. Such statements are necessary here, partly because of the lack of time and partly because new college and university library buildings are so numerous that any detailed mention of them is out of the question in a general talk. There has never been a

time, perhaps, in which there has been so much activity in the building of college and university libraries, actual and projected, as within the past three or four years. Although I have no definite statistics, it seems probable that, relatively, the increase in building in this direction is even greater than that in the case of public libraries. As far as possible I will indicate what seems to me to be a few general tendencies in college and university library building, leaving it to you to follow in detail the articles which have appeared at various times in library and

Summary of discussion before Library Buildings Round Table, A. L. A. Conference, Washington, May 17, 1929.

architectural periodicals, describing and discussing specific buildings.

The first of the tendencies which I notice is greater ambition in great building plans. Buildings which even ten years ago would have been considered adequate are now considered quite too small for institutions of even moderate size. The first way in which this greater ambition shows itself is in the greater provision for books. Whether this is caused by the greater enrollment of students who use more books or by the greater recognition of the value of books is beside the question. What is evident is the fact that smaller colleges are now providing for greater book collections than would formerly have been thought necessary or even advisable. Only about thirty-five years ago President Cyrus Northrop pointed with some complacency to the fact that the University of Minnesota had a good library of some sixty thousand volumes. It would be a very modest and diffident college which would consider such a collection adequate in these days when stacks are being provided for from one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand books in even the small institution of college type. University libraries are planned with a million as a unit. This progress has been very rapid in the past few years, as witness the provision made in the libraries with a million or more volumes which were erected in 1920-25, and later buildings such as the Sterling Library of Yale or the projected library of Princeton University.

A second way in which greater ambition shows itself is in greater provision for readers. No longer does the library have a reading room. It has reading rooms and reading rooms in greater number and greater size than were ever thought of before. There may be, even in the general reading rooms, a division of function which leads to one, two, three, or even more rooms providing seating for from one hundred and fifty to four hundred readers each. Specialized reading rooms have increased greatly, both in number and size. This has led to much larger reference collections than were possible or even desired before. One highly specialized form of reading room is the reserve reading room. It has been known for a number of years in various forms, but the large seating provision for such room of adequate size and convenient location is a rather new idea. What the future of these rooms will be will depend entirely on the trends educational affairs take in the next few years. Whether instructors give long lists of numerous titles more or less relevant to the subjects studied, or whether the reading lists are confined to a smaller number of titles, better selected and with more follow-ups than is at present the case, greater reading-

room space will be required. Reserve reading rooms seem to be with us to stay.

The need of study rooms in which students who are not carrying on formal library work may spend their vacant periods is becoming increasingly apparent. Much of the attendance in the reading rooms of the college and university libraries of the present is accidental rather than purposeful. A large number of day students, or a large number of students whose fraternity houses or rooming houses are at a distance from the campus, make it necessary to provide some space where they may spend the hours they are not in class in writing up notes, reading periodicals, text-book study, or where social activities (authorized or unauthorized) may be carried on. Urban universities with large numbers of commuting students are having this problem forced upon their attention. It is impossible now to give any estimate of the percentage of a student body which should be provided for at any one time in the university library. Certainly, there should be a space somewhere on the campus for every student who needs it when he is not occupied in class or laboratory. Provision in study rooms outside the library with or without library supervision as the conditions may dictate, seems to me to be a much more economical and better use of building space than putting such people in formal reading rooms lined with expensive reference books and staffed with, at least theoretically, trained assistants obtained at the highest salaries the librarian can procure for them.

Of rather recent growth, although a matter often spoken about in earlier library circles, is the insistence on provision for recreational reading. Prompted by rooms like the Widener Memorial Room at Harvard, the rooms at Smith and Vassar and the Arthur Upson Room at Minnesota, few libraries or universities are too poor or too modest to include some such room in their plans. They are of varying size and of varying degree of ornateness, but the principle is the same. Some place on the campus should be provided for the student who wants to read for the love of it rather than because he is obliged to do so. Frankly, I do not like the term "browsing room." That term always brings up to my mind a burlesque book plate I once saw with the motto, *Asinus inter folias*. No matter what we call them, nevertheless their need is unquestioned. May they increase in size, beauty of surroundings and well-selected collection of books.

The need of aiding constructive scholarship, either of the faculty or of advanced students, is also becoming recognized. Permission to take home books in larger numbers is no longer

considered adequate provision. Every recent college or university library building which I can recall has provided either studies in which a faculty member or favored student may obtain seclusion and a large number of books or carrels somewhere in the stacks.

In the matter of equipment, college and university libraries follow public libraries in placing more dependence on mechanical devices and on the substitution of machinery whenever possible for personal service. This is forced upon them not only by the improvement in automatic machinery, but also by shrinking budgets which are unable to meet the increasing strain of adequate personal service. Some automatic equipment is not automatic, because it does not work when depended upon. A costly automatic window-control system installed in the University of Minnesota Library never operated successfully and has since been removed. Booklifts, elevators and other similar devices should be provided in duplicate wherever possible. Book conveyors seem to be improving, and we are assured that they are now available in types which are simple, comparatively noiseless and efficient. The battle of the stacks still rages. In one way the situation is stable. We are still assured by the representatives of the four leading companies (or perhaps the six leading ones, as there are two recent contestants to the title) that each of these stacks is the best. Of course, this is not a unanimous opinion, as each one insists that best should be applied only to his own particular stack. They are not even peers, for each is superior to the other. If any marked tendency has exhibited itself, it is in the progress toward structural framework for all types of stacks, or at least an optional construction of this kind from the maker of every high-grade stack. Certain refinements of construction are also apparent. These are in the way of greater compactness, fewer gadgets, more general provision for locking the shelves, and ventilation of books either in the shelves themselves or by other devices of construction. Some progress has been made in the improvement of oversized shelves and greater elasticity in the conversion of ordinary stack shelving to special purposes, such as the shelving of quarto folios and other over-sized books. The recrudescence of bracket shelves, especially in small installations, should be noticed. The bracket shelf of today is a type to be considered seriously by any library which is considering economy of installation. Perhaps mention should be made of the adoption of the telautograph and similar mechanical aids to communication. There is no doubt but that they will be a useful adjunct to libraries of the

future, even though there is likely to be over-dependence upon them. In a description of a projected building now in progress I notice that the telautograph was expected to "do away with the necessity of pages in the book stack."

In the matter of architecture it is difficult to draw general conclusions. There is a general recognition, in interior arrangement, for the different needs of students. There is, first, the student doing assigned reading who wants to get the most reading in the least time and with the least effort; second, the student who wishes a little more leisurely work on term papers or other matters not requiring instant attention; and, third, the still more secluded facilities for the advanced student and the faculty member who are at least theoretically doing work requiring greater concentration and greater quiet. Provision for these three types of readers is being made either on different levels with the assigned reading rooms on the first floor and the advanced students on the upper floors or by putting different classes in different sections of the building on a horizontal basis. Increasing care is being shown in seeing that the claims of these three classes conflict as little as possible, and that the access and exits to the various parts of the buildings devoted to these classes of users do not conflict with each other. The different uses by these different classes is also shown in the increased number of reading rooms.

There is apparently less tendency to use the library as a general administrative center and an increasing tendency to use it for the purposes for which it is primarily intended. In the Commencement address delivered in June, 1910, by President Northrop of the University of Minnesota, a situation not at all uncommon at that time is described. "The so-called library building was built to accommodate with lecture and recitation rooms the departments of Economics, English, History and Philosophy; to furnish a chapel for daily worship, and to furnish offices for the President, the Registrar, the Purchasing Agent and the Accountant and the Superintendent of Buildings. Only a small part of the appropriation was spent for the accommodation of the library." Even the most impecunious college now would hesitate before adopting any such general policy. Along with this tendency to consider the library building a library, goes the practice of consulting librarians before erecting a building which the librarians are expected to use and administer with economy and efficiency. I wish to interpolate here a word of appreciation for the service of the *Survey of Libraries in the United States*, completed by the A. L. A. a few years ago, in furnishing much of the general infor-

mation on these points which otherwise would have to be put into individual questionnaires and lengthy letters.

In exterior architecture there is a decided tendency to adapt plans to local conditions and local environment. The day of the uniform pseudo-classic and the early Carnegie style seems to have passed. Local spirit is asserting itself. Skyscraper construction has stimulated vertical expansion with adequate elevator service, although lateral expansion in places where ground is not expensive is still very common. The influence of contemporary architectural taste is seen everywhere. If there is any general tendency, perhaps it might be said to be toward "towers," seen alike in the new Sterling Library of Yale and in the plans for the library of Fisk University, which is still in the formative stage. I might instance also as examples of diversified architecture the Gothic building of the University of Washington, the Colonial building of Dartmouth, and the modi-

fied Colonial building of the University of Illinois, as well as the Italian Romanesque of the University of Minnesota which is a part of the general plan drawn up by Cass Gilbert some years ago. The old-fashioned Campanile tower like that of Cornell or the old Library of Michigan seems to be passing, and the towers are now made for utility as well as for appearance. I refer you to the specific articles on the Yale University Library and the Dartmouth College Library which have appeared recently in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Libraries*.

These tendencies which seem to be clearly apparent as well as many others which are equally important, but overlooked in these remarks, seem to show that the general tendency is to recognize the library as a real major department with a just claim to a good location on the campus and the expenditure of adequate money to provide effective service for the entire college or university which the library is intended to serve.

The Sprague Branch of the Public Library of Salt Lake City

By Joanna H. Sprague

Librarian

AN account of the new branch building of the Salt Lake City Public Library would hardly be complete without some sketch of the community which it serves, and of its surroundings.

The branch is located in "Sugarhouse," a part of Salt Lake City to the Southeast, so-called because of a sugar factory which was a distinguishing feature in early days. While Sugarhouse is a part of Salt Lake City, it is a real little community in itself, and a thriving one. It has business streets, a post office, a fire department, a bank and a motion picture house all its own, and these draw from a good residence district. In the midst of the business district is a city park, and running through this park a creek fed by streams from the not-far-away mountains. And it is in this park that the branch has been built on land donated by the city.

Although the building is new, library work in that section is not new. Fourteen years ago the library opened a branch in Sugarhouse in a small leased building which at the time housed us well and answered our needs. But library interest, fostered from the inside and encouraged from the outside, grew until for the last

five years the need for a new building has been urgent. Two schools, one a junior high, both near the library, made constant demands on books, time and space. Our adult clientèle was steadily growing with the growth of the community.

There is a very active Business Men's League in Sugarhouse, and a great deal of local pride. It was most evident that a new building was indicated, and the sentiment was general that if a new building was to be, it should be a credit to Sugarhouse. So a concerted effort was made by the Library Board, the Business Men's League and other interested citizens, with the result that the City Commission appropriated \$30,000 for a new building. To anyone who has had building experience the information that we were obliged to go back to the Commission for an additional \$6,000 will not come in the nature of a shock. This additional sum was readily granted, and the \$36,000 practically covered the cost of the building and such new furniture as was needed. The necessary new books were a different matter, and came out of the regular library fund.

Planning the building was most interesting. It was felt that the exterior should fit the park

surroundings and not be of the usual and conventional type. Our architects, Ashton & Evans, through whose courtesy the accompanying floor plans have the proper professional air, were both sympathetic and patient. Several plans were presented and discussed at various meetings of the Library Board before the one which resulted in the building as it stands was accepted. The style of architecture is domestic Tudor, and ground was broken for

"Story Hour Room," an attractive spot with a grate, a piano and an outside entrance. Beside the weekly story hour the room is used for such neighborhood and club affairs as its size permits. A rest room, kitchenette, dressing room and work room, the latter opening directly in the rear of the circulating desk, complete the main floor layout.

The lighting is semi-direct. The lower part of the wall finish is "Caen stone," the upper



Building of Tapestry Brick in Varying Shades of Red and Brown, Domestic Tudor Style

it May 15, 1928. The building was complete and ready for the formal opening the fifth of the following December. The few months of use we have had of it have been a joy from both interior and exterior points of view. The foundations and trimmings are of light buff sandstone, the building itself is of tapestry brick in varying shades of red and brown and the roof is variegated slate. A random flagstone walk leads from the street to the front entrance, which in turn opens into the main large library room. The circulating desk is opposite the door, the south side of the room is devoted to the children and the north side to the adults. Low stacks serving as partitions, both rooms may be supervised from the main desk when necessary.

Off the children's room to the east is the

part tapestry textured plaster. The architect tells me that the trade name for the latter is "jazz plaster." It has the effect of a very rough ivory, and is charming both by day and artificial light.

Except for storage, furnace and janitor's rooms, the lower floor has not yet been put to library use. There are, however, two large well-lighted rooms on this floor, one of which will eventually be the Children's Room. At present these rooms are being used by classes from the nearby Irving Junior High while their own building is being remodeled. The Supervisor of the playground in the same park has a request on file for the use of the rooms during the summer.

As the Junior High School mentioned above is including in its new plans a large assembly

room which will be available for general use, it seemed unnecessary for any such provision to be made in planning the library.

The landscaping of the grounds immediately about the library will be carried out next spring. Some of the park shrubs and a tree were necessarily sacrificed to the building and will be replaced. Arbor Day saw the planting in the front of the library by the Business Men's League, with much ceremony, of a California redwood from the Grant Memorial Park.

The circulation has responded remarkably to the new quarters,

and some additional assistance has been required.

Our local patrons point with pride to the new building, but to none, I am sure, is it so great a matter of pride as to the Librarian whose name it bears.

The vital library necessity at present is a substantial addition to the main library building. This is becoming more and more apparent as the increase in circulation develops and the congestion hampers the library service. The work is increasing in every department of the library in a most satisfactory manner.



Floor Plan

Aliquippa's Beautiful New Library

By Susan Himmelwright

Librarian, B. F. Jones Memorial Library, Aliquippa, Pa.

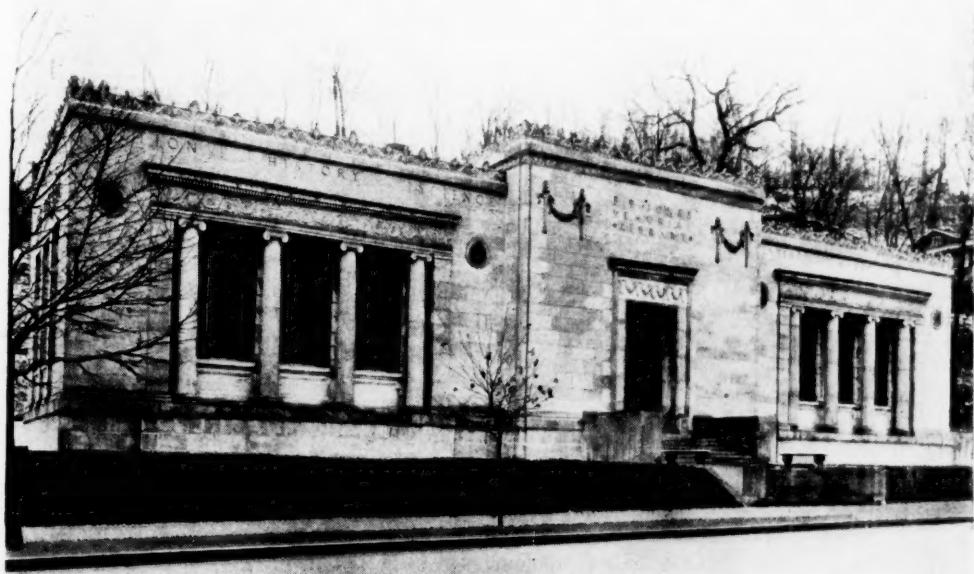
THE B. F. Jones Memorial Library, the gift of Mrs. Elisabeth M. Horne to the people of Aliquippa, is a memorial to her father, B. F. Jones, the founder of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation. Aliquippa, Pa., twenty miles northwest of Pittsburgh on the Ohio River, is a town where the only industry is the making of steel and steel products; a town that has grown around what has become, in the last twenty-five years, the largest plant of the above corporation. There are a number of places Mrs. Horne might have selected for this memorial, but surely not one more significant, nor one where the appreciation and pride of possession could be greater, or more sincere. The offer of the gift was made to the Borough of Aliquippa in November, 1926. Ground was broken in July, 1927, and the building, equipped, was presented and dedicated on the first of February, 1929. No time, thought or money was spared in making this building as beautiful and as workable as possible. Much time and thought were given to planning it to meet the needs of the community, as well as the needs of those who are to serve the community through the library. The architect is to be congratulated on having produced so beautiful a building that is so usable.

He has proved that "beauty and utility can go together, hand in hand."

The building, designed by Brandon Smith of Pittsburgh, is Italian Renaissance in design and is built of Indiana limestone. The simplicity of line and beauty of proportion give it a dignity that is maintained throughout. On either side of the entrance, which is completed by a bronze doorway of beautiful detail, is an Ionic colonnade surmounted by a richly ornamented cornice and frieze. Because of the location a cheneau of cast bronze was substituted for the usual cornice. Through the entrance doorway in the memorial foyer is seen the statue of Mr. Jones, the work of Robert Aitken, N.A., of New York City. On the main floor are the memorial foyer, separated from the charging lobby by three glass-filled arches, through two of which are doorways into the lobby; a reading room for juniors from which one enters the story hour room; the librarian's office; the stacks (in two floors) directly back of the charging lobby and separated from it by three arches; the reference room, and the adult reading room. The treatment and proportions of the adult reading room give it a feeling of comfortable spaciousness. The ceiling, Renaissance in design, is of plaster, col-

ored under the direction of Miss Norah Thorpe of New York, who planned all the color in the building. The walls are of a stone made to correspond to the Travertine floors, the porous quality giving excellent acoustic properties. The only decorations on the walls are plaster medallions with insets of Italian marble and an ornate frieze. The doorway leading into the reference room is of Cretan, a

the lobby from the junior reading room are seen the long low windows overlooking a small formal garden. The ceiling of this room is of plaster painted to represent gunwood with delightful decorations in color between the beams. On the walls are Della Robbia medallions in color, and over the doorway into the lobby is a frieze of children representing music, comedy and tragedy. A charming drink-



Built of Indiana Limestone and Italian Renaissance in Design

cast stone, carved in Norman Renaissance design. High windows give ample light softened by draperies, which tone into the coloring of the interior as well as that of the exterior. Three chandeliers, one or all of which may be used, diffuse abundance of light at night. Plain table lamps of bronze furnished by the Beaux Arts of Pittsburgh, Pa., give additional light in this and the reference room when needed.

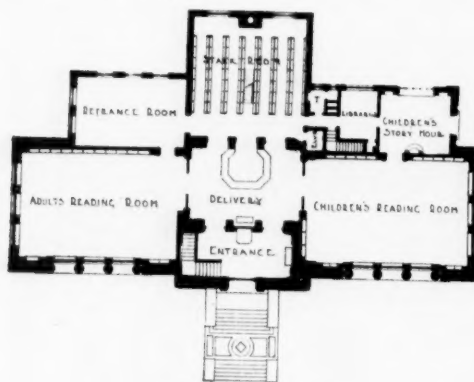
Separating the adult reading room from the lobby is a wrought iron screen, with bronze insets on which are depicted primitive iron workers, designed and made by Oscar Bach. The walls of the memorial foyer and of the lobby are of Kosota stone, which with the decorated plaster ceiling give a warmth and charm of color. The charging desk faces the entrance, and from it there is excellent control of the reading rooms and the stacks. Through the wrought iron screen separating

ing fountain in the colors of the Della Robbia medallions is easily controlled from the desk. From a beautiful portrait, the work of Alfred Hoen of New York, Mrs. Horne seems to smile upon the girls and boys who so eagerly use this treasure-house she has given them. One of the outstanding architectural features of the building is the carved cast stone doorway leading from the junior reading room into the story hour room. It is a reproduction of an Italian Renaissance doorway to which has been added a frieze of children at play. On entering the story hour room through this doorway one faces a wide leaded glass window in which are ten colored medallions depicting Mother Goose rhymes. This window was designed and made by Henry Hunt of Pittsburgh. On each side of the window is a built-in bookcase of which the back is painted Chinese red and the face is decorated with small designs in the colors of the window. Facing

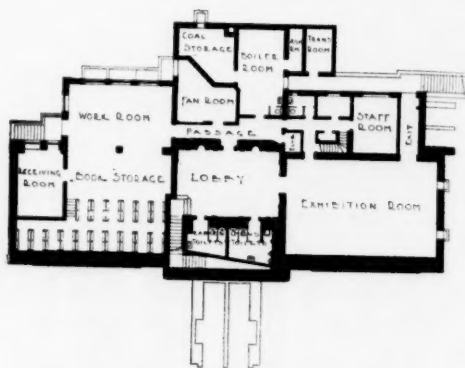
the window is a Norman fireplace with its conical chimney reaching to the ceiling. One small boy inquired as he peered up into it, "Is this where Santa Claus comes down?" A wide doorway affords additional light and opens into the garden. The floor is of tile with here and there one bearing an antique design.

The furniture for the adult reading room, the junior reading room, and the story hour room was specially designed and furnished by the Library Bureau. That for the reference

foot of a stairway leading down from the small hall near the librarian's office, was planned by Miss Thorpe and furnished by Joseph Horne Company of Pittsburgh. The walls are a soft, warm green, the rug blue, the furniture, including a Welsh dresser and settle, maple. All this with a tea-wagon and a coffee table in Chinese red, the bright glazed chintz hangings, a beautiful mirror and pictures, lovely lamps and plants in gay colored pots make it the most inviting room in the building. The



First Floor Plan



Basement Floor Plan

room, the stacks, the librarian's office and the exhibition room was furnished by Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company. The charging desk and the shelving throughout the building were furnished by the Art Metal Construction Company. The capacity is estimated as 40,000 volumes. The lighting of all the shelving is most satisfactory. In the reading rooms the shelves are flush with the wall. In the reference room they extend into the room and have doors that lock. Here, in addition to the reference books, is the technical collection provided for by a fund from an unknown donor. A stairway leads down from the memorial foyer to a lobby out of which open the exhibition room, public toilets and the hall to the workroom, boiler room, etc. This lobby is Doric in style with glazed terra cotta walls topped by a vivid polychrome frieze. From it double doors open into the exhibition room, which is equipped with a portable platform, 150 folding chairs, silver screen, a portable moving picture machine and table type exhibit cases. On the wall is a picture molding and electric outlets provide for any kind of power exhibit. An outside entrance from the garden gives the necessary exits.

The remaining space on this lower floor is divided into a spacious workroom, a shipping room, boiler and fan rooms, a kitchenette and a charming staff room. The staff room, at the

kitchenette is equipped with an electric stove, sink and cupboard. Some dishes, silver and linen are also provided. An elevator connects the main floor with the workroom and the upper floor of the stacks. There is a ventilating system which draws the outside air from a cold air chamber, through screens prepared to clean it, into the rooms through gratings in or near the ceiling. The air is tempered by an automatic thermostat control. Another fan draws the air from the rooms and forces it out of the building. Heat is supplied from radiators concealed under the windows.

In addition to the building, equipped, Mrs. Horne gave \$15,000 for books, to be spent as those in charge of the library think best. Technical books are provided for by another fund from an unknown donor. With this provision for books it has been possible to increase a collection of 7000 volumes, transferred from the Woodlawn Free Library, to 11,000 volumes, to which additions are being made by normal weekly accessions. It was the desire of Mrs. Horne and those working with and for her that the building and its appointments should be as beautiful as possible. Now it is the desire of all to live up to its beauty and utility in every phase of the work—to make the B. F. Jones Memorial Library a force in this community, the center of the intellectual life of Aliquippa's people.

The New Boys' and Girls' Library at Kenosha, Wisconsin

By Cora M. Frantz

Librarian, Gilbert M. Simmons Library, Kenosha, Wis.



A Gothic Stone Church Remodeled Into a Boys' and Girls' Library

THE new Boys' and Girls' Library at Kenosha, Wis., was dedicated April 12, 1929. A large crowd of interested citizens attended the opening, held in the story hour room of the new building and after the services of dedication, the library was thrown open for inspection.

The beautiful Gothic stone building, which was formerly the Unitarian church, has been transformed into a most attractive library for boys and girls. A considerable amount of repair was necessary to put the building in first-class condition, as it had not been used for many years. The amber window panes were replaced with cathedral glass in order to provide more light; celotex was placed in the panels on the ceiling for insulation pur-

poses; floors were covered with linoleum and an oil heating system installed. Many other general repairs were made and the carved panels from the old pulpit were used to enclose the staircase leading to the basement. In the center panel a well-lighted show case for displaying illustrated and unusual editions of books was built. The large church auditorium with the necessary equipment of shelving, tables, chairs, desk, etc., made a delightful reading and circulating room for young people. The unique treatment of the chancel with special arrangement of shelves added considerably to the attractiveness of the room, and an excellent office for the librarian and a rest-room were provided through the use of the minister's study and the choir room. Spacious

rooms in the basement will be used for story-hours, club meetings, and the housing of the school book collections. The old building with its history and memories, has been transformed into a monument of sentiment and beauty.

The approximate cost of the building fully equipped was \$45,000, although the estimate value is over \$100,000. This is the first separate specialized library for boys and girls in the State of Wisconsin and the second or third in the United States. There seems to be no available information in regard to the ex-

act number of separate children's libraries.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Z. G. Simmons, donor of this memorial church to the Unitarian Society in 1907, also erected and presented the Central Library building to the city in 1900. The library extension work in Kenosha has grown rapidly during the past five years and four separate library buildings have been erected and equipped, besides the new boys' and girls' library. The library system of Kenosha is now composed of six separate buildings with its adjuncts of class-room libraries, stations and school libraries.

The New Warner Library

By Virginia Graeff

FEBRUARY 22ND was a notable day for the village of Tarrytown, N. Y. On this historic date, under interesting circumstances, the Warner Library, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Warner, formerly of Cleveland, was presented to the villages of Tarrytown and North Tarrytown.

The library is situated on an elevated plot of ground facing a highway where thousands of cars pass daily. The building itself is of singular beauty, and it is impressive in its structure because of the balance and harmony of its parts and the absence of a too ornate treatment in both its exterior and interior.

As one mounts the steps at the entrance the lovely designs on the urns, on either side of the beautiful bronze entrance doors give a graceful finish to the exterior and serve to prepare one for what is to come. In the interior facing the entrance is the librarian's desk while to the right and left of the hall are reading and reference rooms and a children's room of generous proportions. Back of the desk are the open shelves inviting the reader to browse among their contents, and already, though as yet incomplete, the collection of books is exceptionally good. To the rear of the children's room are offices and cloak rooms, and on the second floor are classrooms and closets and for the librarians a kitchenette and dining room.

One feature of the main reading and reference room was the air of leisure and friendliness extended to the reader by the open fireplace, the reading lamps and easy chairs. In only one other place has the writer found a similar effect in evidence and that was in the library at Santa Barbara where the atmosphere of a living room, a reading room and a home were all combined.

The pictures, framed most appropriately, were ware etchings, steel and wood engravings, lithographs, aqua- and mezzotints. A quaint old clock was in the children's room and a reproduction of Thorwaldsen's Hebe, that embodiment of perpetual youth and beauty, was placed in the reading room. The Florentine carved mantelpiece, as well as the bronze doors, were gifts from Mr. and Mrs. Warner, while the pictures, clock, statue and other treasures were the gifts of Tarrytown citizens, and the rare Chinese porcelains were loaned from the W. R. Warner collection in the Cleveland Art Museum.

The Fortnightly Club of Tarrytown, of which Mrs. Warner is a prominent member, presented the latter with a beautiful guest book bound in leather which was inscribed by those friends who were present at the opening. The Tarrytown Book Club gave the old-fashioned clock and a group from the Sunday School of the historic First Reformed Dutch Church that lives in the pages of Washington Irving gave to the children's room some quaint dolls and appropriate books. The other picture donors were Mr. and Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Rockwell Kent, who gave an etching by her distinguished son; Mrs. Blair, Miss Frothingham, Mr. Newberry and W. N. McIlravy. Gifts of books from Tarrytown citizens and Mr. and Mrs. Warner have almost completed the collection.

The Library Building was completed last fall and by March it was expected to be opened to the public with over 3000 volumes already cataloged. Worcester R. Warner, in handing the library keys to the Mayor of Tarrytown, William O. Clark, accompanied this act with a few felicitous words singularly appropriate to the occasion.

The New Kent State Normal College Building

By Margaret Dunbar

Librarian



First Floor Devoted to Children's Literature. Reference and Reading Rooms on the Second Floor

THE Kent State Normal College, in Kent, Ohio, opened in the Spring of 1913, and Miss Margaret Dunbar, the present librarian, and her sister Isabel came at that time to organize and administer a reference library which was to serve the faculty, students, pupils of the training school and graduates in the field. At the time the first President of the school, Dr. John E. McGilvrey, accepted his appointment no housing of the library had been planned. He directed that plans and specifications for the auditorium and administration building be changed and adequate excavation be made to provide a reading and stack room for the library on the first floor. This gave a stack room with a mezzanine floor and a large, well-lighted reading room with a seating capacity of about two hundred readers. From the beginning this room was looked upon as temporary quarters, and during the last two or three years it has been much crowded.

The new building, which was dedicated on March 22nd, is a very beautiful, well-constructed building which will be a great help in

the work. The reference and reading rooms are on the upper of the two floors and, for the sake of quiet, are partitioned from the service hall, where reserve and other books are borrowed. Both rooms are well lighted in the daytime by broad, low windows, which give a view of the campus, and at night by adequate chandeliers. On the lower floor there is a suite of three rooms which is used for children's literature. The children use these rooms, and a non-circulating library of children's literature for the use of students and teachers is kept here. Seminar rooms, a textbook exhibit room and some work rooms are also on this floor. A basement floor provides an unpacking room and mechanical rooms. The stack and wall shelves provide for about 150,000 volumes.

The unique feature of a teachers' college library is the interest in children's literature in all of the courses in the curriculum. The Kent State Normal School has emphasized the Training School Department so much that it has attracted some attention. The children of the grades and high school come directly to the

library for reference work as well as for recreational reading, and they also come to choose the books they wish to have sent to the library corners of their class rooms and the library-study rooms. They can borrow books for home use either from the library or from their class room. Work with the children is also carried

on through the critic and practice teachers. Most of all, the library is trying to teach the student-teachers to use the library and library tools not only for themselves but for and with their pupils, hoping that when they go out as teachers they will cooperate with librarians in using library resources for their schools.

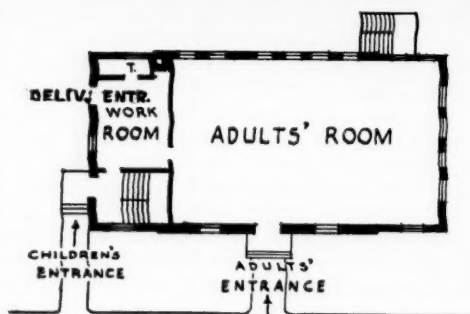
Weequahic Branch, Newark Public Library



*A Red Brick Georgian Building Placed Twenty Feet Back from the Sidewalk
With a Deep Garden in the Rear*

THE Weequahic Branch of the Newark Public Library, recently opened, is the seventh branch library building completed since 1922, and was built to serve a growing residential population in the southwest corner of the city. It is expected that this branch will lend 200,000 books a year.

John H. and Wilson C. Ely, architects, designed the building, and the experience derived from earlier branches was utilized in making the plans. The branch is a red brick Georgian building, two stories high, 73 ft. x 36 ft. overall, and placed twenty feet back from the sidewalk line, with a deep



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

garden in the rear. A driveway runs back to the delivery entrance and workroom, and brick walks lead to two public squares.

On the first floor is the adult room, 33 ft. x 55 ft., entered directly from the street, and connected with the workroom, 17 ft. x 15 ft. The children's room above, also 33 ft. x 55 ft., is reached by a stairway from a separate entrance at the

side. A door at the foot of the stairs, opening from the workroom, facilitates deliveries to the second floor, but is kept locked when the branch is open. The staff room is upstairs over the workroom.

The inside detail of the branch is very simple. The walls were painted a warm gray and the trim a soft green. Windows and lights were placed to light the book stacks. Grey Zenitherm flooring was used in the two main rooms, and rubber tile in the hall and stair leading to the children's room.

The Weequahic Branch cost approximately \$90,000, and makes Newark's branch library investment of the last seven years nearly \$700,000. The \$90,000 total covers: Land, \$15,750; building, \$50,000; equipment and furniture, \$5,000; grading, walks, fences, planting, \$4,000, and initial book supply, \$15,000.

* * *

A Ten-Year Library Program in Seattle, Washington

LIBRARIES can either just grow, like Topsy, or they can progress steadily toward a definite goal along roads that have been charted in advance by those who have their destinies in charge. With a conviction that the charted course is best, the trustees and staff of the Seattle Public Library are now engaged in a self-survey in an attempt to outline a statement of policy and a program looking toward the development of the library and its service during the next ten years.

The method adopted for this survey called for the selection by the Library Board of those features of library service that seem to deserve careful study and consideration, and the assignment of each of these topics to a committee of three, made up as follows: One member of the Library Board, one member of the library staff and the librarian. Under this plan each trustee has one topic to which he is expected to devote some serious thought and study. The staff member of each committee has been chosen because of her interest in and her knowledge of the particular subject, and she is expected to do the routine work for the committee. The librarian being a member of each committee is in that way able to keep in touch with the entire program. Each committee is expected to investigate at leisure, to read the literature pertaining to the subject, to study similar projects or services elsewhere, and to submit a written report with recommendations when it has completed its study and arrived at conclusions. When all of the studies are finished, they will be combined into one program, which will probably be printed for future reference and as a useful guide to members of the Library Board, members of the library staff, members of the City Council and others who may be interested.

The program, even after its adoption, will, of course, always be subject to change and re-

vision, and the rapidity of its progress will be dependent upon growth in population and growth in funds, but it is hoped that changes will be made only after the same careful study that is being given to the original program.

The following projects have thus far been selected for study:

No. 1—Population of Seattle

This committee has completed its work and part of the material has been published. Seattle had a population of 36,000 when the library was organized in 1889. The city now (1929) has a population of 415,000, and a study of various estimates for the future indicates that in 1940 Seattle will have a population of approximately 630,000.

No. 2—A study of per capita expenditures for library purposes in Seattle and other cities

This study also deals not only with the past but endeavors to give reasonable estimates for the future. The future estimates are based partly on the population figures submitted by committee No. 1, but they provide also for a gradual increase in the library's per capita income in accordance with trend lines that have been charted showing per capita library incomes in Seattle and other large cities for the last twenty years.

3. Another committee deals with the problem of *enlarging the central library building*. Tentative plans have been prepared by architects, and contractors have estimated the cost at \$1,200,000. The committee recommends that the funds be secured through a bond issue.

4. A fourth committee is studying locations and costs for *additional branch libraries*.

Other committees deal with:

5. Extension of library service to the county by the contract method;

6. Plans for the further development of school libraries;

7. Enlargement of Municipal Reference service, with quarters in the City Hall;

8. A pension system for library employees.

9. Adult education service;

10. Endowments for library service, and

11. A listing of subjects on which it would be desirable to develop special collections.

In developing this ten-year program we realize that we may never be able to put in operation all of the plans that will be laid. However, the interest shown by members of the Board and members of the staff has already demonstrated that the studies alone are worth while.

JUDSON T. JENNINGS, Librarian.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

July, 1929

Editorial Forum

WITH the colossal gift of Andrew Carnegie for library buildings, there came a new era for American libraries, and the country was dotted with library homes, for the most part for city branches, small towns and rural communities, patterned usually in the orthodox fashion of reference room and children's room wings, connected by the central delivery and administrative body of the building. The great cities had already begun to build splendid edifices, which are monuments alike of municipal greatness and library progress, which now extended from Boston and New York to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Later, since the Carnegie funds have been diverted to other purposes, has come the era of building from individual gifts, especially in university libraries as the Widener at Harvard and the Sterling in progress at Yale. But there has come also increased attention and interesting diversity in the development of smaller libraries and the adaptation of existing buildings, especially in connection with branch libraries and children's libraries. In this building number of *LIBRARY JOURNAL* many of these features are described and illustrated, and nowadays library architecture has indeed become a feature of the architectural field which is sure to attract in the future the imagination and practical skill of the best minds in that profession. The time has gone by when a library could be designed from outside, as did the great architect Richardson in his noble but ill-lighted edifices, and architects more and more recognize the fact that the librarian must be reckoned with in the planning. The library profession has, in fact, taken a hand in the job, and the result is all the better for the mutual relations of librarian and architect.

THE Washington conference was preceded by four sessions Friday and Saturday forenoons and afternoons, under the chairmanship of Mr. Dudgeon, of the Adult Education Institute, after the fashion of the regional and other institutes which have become a part of our library system. Discussions of the various work in this field were led by Mr. Jennings, Mr. Compton and Mr. Waples of the Graduate Library School at Chicago University, and in this way a "close-up" view was had of many matters in the wide field occupied only in part by our public libraries. Nowadays, in fact, all educators and educational institutions focus effort in newer emphasis on education as a lifelong process, not confined to school years, in contrast with the emphasis which had earlier been given, especially in our libraries, to the work with children, now so fully and adequately developed.

* * *

THE library post, at present restricted within the limits of the first three zones or within a state such as California or Texas, is not only inadequate but over-complicated and should be both extended in scope and simplified in method. Locally, it should enable a village library to send its books to farmers and others on rural free delivery routes at the lowest cost, lessened by the saving of railroad transportation, with the privilege of return to the library under the same stamp. At present, under the act of 1928, the local and State rates are the same at three cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound, and the borrowing library or reader must pay the like sum for return, the regulations on both sides being annoying and unnecessary. Nationally, the law should permit a book to be sent from a library to the farthest zone at a specially reasonable rate and thus make the system of nationwide service. It should not be necessary for libraries to go through the form of special registration, as it is perfectly easy to identify books sent from libraries, whether in city or village offices. Magazines and other periodicals of the second-class are not given the benefit of this rate, but must pay one cent for each two ounces, though in 1924 such periodicals could be remailed at one cent for each four ounces. It is to be hoped that the new administration may accomplish in the Post Office Department this among other tasks of reform and progress.

International Federation of Library Associations

A SPECIAL cablegram dispatch from Dr. Koch reports that the World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography, held in Rome June 13-19, was attended by 1200 people representative of eighteen countries. Many prominent librarians from different countries made this an occasion exceptionally rich in contacts. The governmental reception was remarkable and the Panizzi celebration interesting, but owing to the fact that the conference program was changed daily, the chairmen and members of the different sessions of sections were confused. The name of the World Congress has been officially changed to that of International Federation of Library Associations. Dr. Collijn proved an excellent manager and M. Roland-Marcel a brilliant chairman. Dr. Putnam and Professor Richardson sailed from Naples on the *Augustus* June 24.

* * *

A FITTING culmination of the honors paid to Dr. Herbert Putnam for his thirty-year service as national librarian is the coming presentation to him in October, next, of the Roosevelt gold medal for distinguished service. This is one of the highest honors that can come to an American in time of peace, and its bestowal is another proof of wide national esteem.

* * *

WITHIN the past month library eyes have been turned toward Rome, and library thought has been interested in what is going on at the first international library conference or congress, officially called through world-wide library cooperation. Dr. Koch cables a preliminary report and will later send a more full summary to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, which will print a selection of the papers. The sixteen sections will not compare in multifarious product with the seventy-seven meetings at Washington, but the polygot list will be large, and we can only hope to give a few of the most salient papers.

The present number contains the overflow of Washington proceedings, which seem to be almost without limit. The *LIBRARY JOURNAL* has endeavored to print reports more or less condensed from the many sections, as well as affiliated organizations, as fast as space and the promptness of section secretaries have permitted, for the reason that in this way those who had not the good fortune to be present at this banner conference might be fairly and fully posted, perhaps more effectively through the now wide circulation of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* throughout the profession than in the later form of the official proceedings.

Two American Library Association Veterans

IT is sorrowful that the serious illness which brought John Cotton Dana to St. Vincent's Hospital in New York has not abated, and that his physicians give little hope of his recovery to active usefulness. Mr. Dana has done much notable work throughout his great library service, despite great handicaps in respect to health and other conditions, and is entitled, therefore, to the more credit for his great accomplishments. In a remarkable degree the keen faculty which has made him the useful critic of doubtful trends or evident errors in library administration has not lessened a constructive value which has been exercised throughout his library and civic relations. It has always been and will always be the fact that his name on a library program assures the widest interest and closest attention, and his auditors are never disappointed.

* * *

MANY, many library friends of Frederick W. Faxon will sorrow with him in the loss which has come to him in the sudden death of his wife, herself so familiar and vivid a figure at library meetings. She came first to library notice when Mr. Faxon brought his bride on the post-conference journey down the St. Lawrence, in which a happy party under his guidance made the Saguenay trip. It was on this memorable boat-ride that the seven library folk who had been members of Congress at Atlanta, where Anne Wallace had commandeered their presence, disported themselves as insistently the most distinguished of the company in the huge "habitant" hats, which had been purchased on shore, as their uniform. Mr. Faxon had been designated as the official congressional photographer and took his place at the end of the procession about deck, but naturally the bride would not be separated from her husband and tagged on, whence came the name of "the rabble" by which she became jocularly and affectionately known to library intimates. The elder members of the profession will recall also the always welcome attendance at A. L. A. conferences of the elder Mrs. Faxon, who so often accompanied her son to the national meetings. Mr. Faxon himself, who succeeded Mr. Soule in the affection and appreciation of the profession which both have served without having been actual librarians has a warm place in the hearts of those who have enjoyed his untiring and unselfish guidance in library pilgrimages, and from all will come sympathy in his bereavement.

Library Chat

DROPPING down to old Richmond from the Washington convention, Miss Overton and Mrs. Hopper decided that literary shrines should have first attention, and they asked a colored taxi driver to take them to the Poe House. After the dial showed two or three miles of travel, they became doubtful of their driver, but he reassured them and soon stopped before a vast brick dwelling. "Here's the po' house," declared the driver, and over the door was chiselled "County Poor Farm." There was a \$3.00 fare before they finally reached the Poe Memorial.

The "Silver" Anniversary at Western Reserve Library School

THE Alumni Association of the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the school by a dinner on June 11 at the Hotel Cleveland, which was presided over by Miss Margaret E. Wright, President of the Alumni Association. There was an attendance of almost 300 alumni and guests, including the Class of 1929 of 76 members. The University was represented by President Robert E. Vinson, President-Emeritus Charles F. Thwing and deans from several of the schools and colleges.

Coincident with the twenty-fifth anniversary, the retirement of the dean, Miss Alice S. Tyler, was made the occasion for a cordial recognition, by graduates and friends, of her sixteen years' connection with the school as director and dean. A surprise gift of a generous "Travel Fund" for travel in Europe or elsewhere was a feature of the evening, presented in the form of a "Travel Diploma" for Adult Education by the Alumni President. Miss Tyler responded by expressing her appreciation for the loyal support given by the Alumni Association and her gratitude for the friendship, confidence and good wishes which had been expressed. Dean Tyler has been made Professor Emeritus of Library Science by the university trustees.

The appointment of the new dean, Herbert S. Hirshberg, was announced by President Vinson. Mr. Hirshberg's notable professional career in Ohio and his early connection with the Cleveland Public Library and the library school bring him among old friends, who welcome him to the school. Mr. Hirshberg responded to the introduction by a word of greeting to the faculty and graduates of the school. He will assume his new duties Sept. 1.

John Cotton Dana—An Appreciation

IN 1878 there was graduated from Dartmouth College a young man named John Cotton Dana.

After graduation he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1883 but never practised law.

Owing to ill health he went to Colorado, where he spent years in surveying, teaching and newspaper editing.

He was always interested in educational matters so it is not surprising to find him Librarian of the Denver (Colo.) Library in 1889, then under the Department of Education, as well as Secretary of the Board of Education.

His first appearance in print as a librarian occurs in a letter to the LIBRARY JOURNAL in May, 1889, in which he shows what has always been his forte—a desire for information. He wants the editor to put him in the way of getting "circulars, notices, suggestions, lists, catalogs, ideas and godspeeds from the great army of librarians." And he wishes particularly to "make the acquaintance of my brothers in books (no mention of sisters)."

The next year he broke into print with a criticism of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and reports of conference questions because, "They aggravate the feelings of the librarian who wants to do the many good things suggested, and has not the time, money, ability or books to accomplish them."

The American Library Association held its first Pacific Coast meeting at San Francisco in 1891. The decision to meet in San Francisco was reached unanimously at the Fabryan Conference of 1890 after a most inspiring invitation extended by John Vance Cheney. Everyone present was going to take the trip, and a large delegation was guaranteed, only to become reduced, as the train pulled out of Jersey City on October 1, 1891, to the number of 40. Whose fault this was is another story—certainly not Dana's.

The second important step en route was at Denver, and here we met Charles R. Dudley of the Mercantile Library and Dana of the Public Library.

Dudley intended to go with the party to California; Dana did not, but the way and manner in which Dana exhibited the strong points of the layout of the local public library (all on one floor and separated into departments by a light railing) convinced the men that the conference would be a greater success if Dana went along. He was diffident, somewhat unresponsive, and his library fund was low, so one of the visiting librarians took the matter in hand, interested one of the trustees, and with him interviewed the other trustees, who at a hurriedly called meeting voted to send

the librarian to the San Francisco meeting at the expense of the Board of Trustees, and thus J. C. D. made his entrance into the affairs of the A. L. A.

At the San Francisco conference he named some of the revolutionary methods introduced into the Denver Library, such as no printed regulations, no need for them, free access even to reference books, order, comfort of staff, library tradition giving way to the benefit of readers and students. This statement "started something," but, the president sensing trouble, cut discussion short by saying that the time was limited, and suggesting that those interested in the subject get together informally.

And at this conference he introduced a resolution which was adopted that "papers to be presented at the next conference be printed and distributed to members two weeks before the meeting."

Thus, at his first appearance did Dana "set people by the ears," awaken interest, stir up discussion and generally keep things alive—and so he has done from that day to this.

Since that time he has been president of the Colorado Library Association, Western Massachusetts Library Club, the New Jersey Association and the American Library Association.

In 1895 he was elected president of the A. L. A., and at the Cleveland Conference the next year his presidential address presented "the other side."

If anyone wishes to find Dana in his best pessimistic mood, that address should be studied.

Here is a nugget taken from that address:

"I have said that your library is perhaps injuring your community; that you are not of any importance among your people. And these, you tell me, are hard sayings. In truth they are. I am not here to pass you any compliments. If for five minutes we can divest ourselves of every last shred of our trappings of self-satisfaction and arouse in ourselves for a moment a keen sense of our sins of omission, of things left undone or not well done, I shall be content, and shall consider that we have wisely opened these Cleveland sessions. I would wish to leave you, here at the very beginning of our discussions, not, indeed, in the Slough of Despond, but climbing sturdily, and well aware that you are climbing, the Hill Difficulty. Others, I can assure you, will, long before our conference ends, lead us again, and that joyfully, to our Delectable Mountains."

His audience sat in rapt attention, very few agreeing with the sentiments contained in the address, but all realizing that a new note had been struck that needed attention. He stirred up the people and set them to thinking—and that was all he wanted to do.

Mr. Dana's leadership has always been potent—his co-workers following him blindly. He is daring, stimulating, courageous and inventive, and if any man ever had the courage of his convictions, that man is Dana.

Of the library profession generally it may be said that while many agree with him, few are willing to come out in the open and say so. Certainly he doesn't want anyone to follow him blindly, but, rather, discuss all questions with fairness and frankness.

There are few present members of the A. L. A. who have done so much to hold aloft the high standard of librarianship as John Cotton Dana. And even if his views are sometimes made up of a mixture of practical and impractical schemes, there is in each one of them something worth consideration.

He is thorough in all that he does, as evidenced by the translation of "Horace" made with his brother many years ago.

At that time they visited Italy, lived near Horace's villa, sat under the trees, and in that atmosphere made notes and translated their beloved Horace.

Here is his record:

Eight years as Librarian of the Denver, Colo., Public Library from 1889.

Four years as Librarian of the Springfield, Mass., Library from 1897.

Twenty-seven years as Librarian of the Newark Public Library from January 15, 1902.

Wherever he has been Mr. Dana has proven himself an able and wise leader, and has been respected and loved by his superiors in office and by his co-workers.

Constructive Work

1. Put Newark on the map.
2. Established first Business Branch.
3. Founded the Newark Museum.
4. Inspired a \$750,000 gift from Mr. Louis Bamberger to build the Newark Museum.
5. Originated the idea of a Central Information Bureau.
6. Earnest advocate of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program.
7. Written many valuable books and pamphlets on library subjects.
8. Founded Special Libraries Association.

Destructive Work

1. Disturbed the serenity of librarians in general and of the A. L. A. Headquarters in particular.
2. Presented the "other side" of the picture not always to the advantage of the librarian or the A. L. A.

Are there many librarians who can present as good a record?

FRANK P. HILL.

The July Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month.

(Exact date of issue is given when known)

Business and Technical

- Arthur, J. C. *Plant Rusts*. Wiley (2nd).
Cook, A. L. *Elements of Electrical Engineering* (Second edition). Wiley (15th).
Dana, J. D., and Ford, W. E. *Manual of Mineralogy* (Fourteenth edition). Wiley (15th).
Fraser-Harris, D. F. *A B C of Nerves*. Knopf (19th). \$2.50.
Huntington, W. C. *Building Construction*. Wiley (15th).
Palmer, R. H. *Foundry Practice*. Wiley (1st).

History, Travel and Biography

- Cahuet, Alberic. *Moussia, the Life of Marie Bashkirtseff*. Macaulay (10th). \$2.50.
Keenleipide, Hugh L. *Canada and the United States*. Knopf (5th). \$4.
Marye, George Thomas. *Nearing the End in Imperial Russia*. Dorrance. \$4.
Myall, William. *The Scenic West*. Stratford. \$3.
Parker, General James. *Memories of the Old Army*. Dorrance. \$4.
Schultz, Alan B. *Private Secretary; the Story of Mary Linden*. Simon and Schuster. \$2.

Fiction

- Brod, Max. *Three Loves*. Knopf (5th). \$2.50.
Bullelt, Gerald. *History of Egg Pandervil*. Knopf (5th). \$2.50.
Coates, Robert. *The Eater of Darkness*. Macaulay (10th). \$2.50.
Dewing, E. B. *Eagles Fly High*. Stokes (18th). \$2.
Garstin, Crosbie. *Hoop La!* Stokes (25th). \$2.
Hammett, Dashiell. *The Dain Curse*. Knopf (19th). \$2.
Huch, Ricarda. *The Deruga Trial*. Macaulay (10th). \$2.
Millay, Kathleen. *Against the Wall*. Macaulay (24th). \$2.50.
Morrow, Honoré Willsie. *Splendor of God*. Morrow (25th). \$2.50.
Murray, Mrs. Keith. trans. *Nightfall*. Stratford (15th). \$2.
Neumann, Alfred. *Rebels*. Knopf (19th). \$2.50.
Ripley, Clements. *Dust and Sun*. Payson and Clarke (20th). \$2.
Tchernine, Odetta. *Wild Morning*. Stratford (15th). \$2.50.

- Townshend, Frank. *Earth*. Knopf (19th). \$2.50.
Truss, Seldon. *Stolen Millionaire*. Coward-McCann (12th). \$2.
Williamson, Thames. *Hunky*. Coward-McCann (1st). \$2.50.
Wren, P. C. *Soldiers of Misfortune*. Stokes (25th). \$2.

Juvenile

- Carroll, Gladys Hasty. *Cockatoo*. Macmillan. \$2.
Hader, Berta and Elmer. *What'll You Do When You Grow Up?* Longmans, Green (17th). \$1.
Kalkar, George. (Put into verse by Frank Ernest Hill.) *Raggle Taggle Bear*. Longmans, Green (17th). \$1.50.
Keelor, Katharine L. *Working with Electricity*. Macmillan. \$2.
Keyes, Mary Willard. *Juniper Green*. Longmans, Green (24th). \$2.
Kozisek, Josef. *A Forest Story*. Macmillan. \$3.50.
Lenski, Lois. *The Wonder City*. Coward-McCann. \$2.
McNeely, Marian Hurd. *The Jumping-Off Place*. Longmans, Green (24th). \$2.
Moe, Louis. *Adventures of Three Little Pigs*. Longmans, Green (17th). \$1.50.
Orton, Helen Fuller. *Queenie; the Story of a Cow*. Stokes (25th). \$1.25.
Thompson, Mary Wolfe. *My Grandpa's Farm*. Stokes (25th). \$1.50.

Miscellaneous

- Bryon, Robert. *Byzantine Achievement*. Knopf (19th). \$5.
Darrow, Clarence, and Rice, Wallace. *Infidels and Heretics*. Stratford (15th). \$3.
Reed, Ruth. *The Modern Family*. Knopf (5th). \$3.25.
West, John, James and Judith. *Show 'em Up in Anagrams*. Payson and Clarke (13th). \$1.75.

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The Washington Conference

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was held May 13th to 18th. Five sessions were held, including a joint session with the National Association of State Libraries and the Special Libraries Association. This joint session assembled in the Music Auditorium of the Library of Congress and dealt with "The State Law Index. The 1925-1926 Biennial." Dr. H. H. B. Meyer and Margaret W. Stewart spoke upon this work, for which the librarians present had petitioned Congress through committees and letters. The evening's discussion was led by Professor Chamberlain of Columbia and John T. Fitzpatrick, Law Librarian, New York State Library.

The other four meetings of the Association took the form of "round tables," and proved, without exception, stimulating and profitable. The first session opened with messages of welcome from local librarians. Greetings were extended by George G. Kearney, librarian of the Library of the Department of Justice; M. Alice Matthews, librarian, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Miles O. Price, librarian of the United States Patent Office; Roland Williamson and Olive M. Jack, followed by John T. Vance, Jr., Law Librarian of Congress, who "summed up" the preceding addresses. Eloquent response was made on behalf of the Association, by Alice M. Magee, librarian of the Louisiana State Library. Frederick W. Schenk, President of the Association, thereupon delivered the annual address. Upon the meeting resolving itself into a "round table," T. L. Cole spoke on "The Expression by Symbols of the Pagination of Books and Their Definitions."

The second "round table" was presided over by Helen S. Moylan, librarian, College of Law, State University of Iowa. Olive M. Jack of the Library of Congress explained "Law Subject Headings as Used in the Law Library of Congress." The President read a paper written by Professor Kuhlman of the University of Missouri on "Problems in Library Cataloging and Classification as Encountered by a Research Student."

The third "round table" was presided over by Percy A. Hogan, librarian, School of Law, University of Missouri, and dealt with the problems of law school libraries. Later, under the guidance of Ernest A. Feazel, librarian, the Cleveland Law Library Association, the

problems of the Bar Association and County law libraries were taken up.

The final session was presided over by Prof. Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian, Yale Law School, who read a paper in his best vein. He was followed by Arthur S. McDaniel. Both dealt with the educational requirements for law librarians. The ensuing discussion had the advantage of the presence and comments of two representatives from an Eastern and a Western Library School respectively.

The reports of committees and formal business were spread over the four meetings, and distinct progress was reported for every activity of the Association. As a matter of record, all of the "round tables" were held at the Washington Hotel, which was the convention headquarters for the Association.

Votes of thanks were tendered to the president, Mr. Schenk, who was reelected for a second term, and to the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Lucile Vernon Clark, who retired after several years of faithful service.

ARTHUR S. MCDANIEL, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE open meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m. with the President, Harry Lyman Koopman, presiding. After a few introductory remarks, Mr. Koopman read his paper, "Our Excuse for Being." He pointed out that the Institute was not living up to the ideas set forth by Melvil Dewey twenty-five years ago, when the Institute was organized. Mr. Dewey's plan was that the Institute should be a body for "protracted and thorough conference on large questions of librarianship," and should meet once a year, but not with the American Library Association. The early meetings of the A. L. A. itself were of the proposed institute type, but the large growth of the parent organization has changed its ideals. Mr. Koopman pointed out that the year 1876 marked a change in library ideals. Before that time libraries were built for those who wanted them and knew how to use them. Now there is a missionary spirit, and this has been fostered by two motives, the spread of enlightenment and the obtaining of municipal funds through the creation of popularity of the library. Mr. Koopman thought that the A. L. A. catered to the interests of the public and did not take up the higher interests of librarianship, which should be done by discussion and conference. He criticized the Institute for not living up to

Mr. Dewey's suggestion that it meet apart from the Association. Mr. Koopman proposed that the Institute meet some time between the A. L. A. meetings, and that it might be well to have oral rather than set papers. He said, in part:

"It is not, however, to lament the popularizing, even the moronizing, of our libraries that I am now speaking. I refer to this development as creating the need of the Institute, and so calling it into being. The main effort of the American Library Association is today, and doubtless will be for many years, what in the good old phrase was termed 'the diffusion of knowledge,' even though the word 'knowledge' has often to be interpreted very charitably. Meanwhile much of the work and thought of the old-time librarian has gone by the board. Certainly he would have regarded bibliography as the core of his profession. Yet the American Bibliographical Society was made necessary by the crowding out of its fundamental specialty from the deliberations of the American Library Association.

"But besides bibliography there are important, even basic, problems concerning the library for which there is literally no adequate place on the programs of the Association. Even the College and Reference Section is in the main functioning at a level below the interest of American librarians before the centennial year. Hence the need of the Institute as an organization independent of the parent body.

"In the last fifty-four years no other organization except the Institute has arisen to take up the task which calls for what I have described as the Institute mind. These tasks are not executive. They represent, in Mr. Dewey's words, 'discussion and conference.' But their importance is not limited to the larger libraries, to the institutions from which, for the most part, the fellowship of the Institute is derived. They are fundamental to American librarianship. If the problems appropriate to the sessions of the Institute are not discussed there, the chances are that they will be neglected or receive unsatisfactory solutions. Doubtless much remains to be done to clarify its mission to the Institute itself and to work out the best method of procedure. But it has its own definite and fundamental task. The responsibility of performing that task is its warrant as the importance of that task is its excuse for being."

Henry O. Severance, chairman of the Committee on Research in Libraries, then gave the second annual report of that committee, for the year 1928-29. He defined the purpose of the committee as intending to encourage libra-

rians to give more time to scholarly pursuits and to contribute to the rapidly expanding literature of the library profession. The committee takes into account all research findings published in book, pamphlet and thesis form. It omits articles in journals because of the difficulty in discrimination, but does include articles and papers written by teachers or others not librarians, if on library topics. The report was divided into four parts: Research work completed 1928-29; research work in progress at the present time; problems suggested for research work; scholarships and fellowships offered. The detailed portion of the report was not read.

Edward F. Stevens' paper before the American Library Institute made no pretense to being a contribution to bibliographical discovery. It adopted the title "Adult Erudition," suggested by the new emphasis upon adult education which libraries are urged to make their chief concern. Mr. Stevens confessed his own lack of conviction in the movement as new or of supreme importance in connection with his work. His doubt was based upon his recent and past experience. Recently, as a long time member of an Adult Education Commission without seeing positive results, and as a reader of the new *Journal of Adult Education* without enlightenment. In the past experiments a quarter century ago, with "readers' advisors" proved their inefficacy as super-intellects and not librarians, missing the understanding of the librarians' approach to the public.

Mr. Stevens deplored the employment of specialists in preparing the Reading with a Purpose series to foster adult education through libraries. Specialists are not unprejudiced. Nor are they in touch with the people to appreciate their intellectual needs. Conspicuous example of the failure of experts to direct reading through libraries was the collapse of the well-meant effort of the Society of the Promotion of Engineering Education to choose technical books for librarians. Mr. Stevens asserted that this outside book choosing was a usurpation of the librarian's prerogative as a bookman and bibliographer.

If the public is to further education after school age through the libraries, which has been the function of the free library through its history, the first requirement would seem to be the education of the educators. A highly trained and professionally minded library staff at every desk, especially at the immediate point of contact with the public, must be insisted upon. Thus the library schools must educate for every grade of service, the lower leading to the higher in professional progress of the trained individual.

The paper concluded with a recommendation that the American Library Association, instead of dissipating its funds with the issuance of reading lists, reports, text-books and compilation of uncertain utility, address itself to the publication, in behalf of libraries, of those indispensable classics in literature which publishers are letting out of print or abandoning to cheap reprints in pocket or handy editions, the A. L. A. editions to meet all those requirements in paper print and binding for which libraries have been clamoring so long in vain.

Henry E. Bliss was then called upon to say a few words about his book, just published, *The Organization of Knowledge and the System of the Sciences*.

Mr. Martel was called upon to say a few words about Mr. Bliss' book. He said it was an epoch-making book on classification in the United States, the subject never before having been treated with such comprehensiveness and clearness. The first part is recommended even to those not dealing with classification. This book reflects the spirit of the time—organization and standardization. Mr. Martel makes reservations until he has made a more thorough study of the book. Bliss' standpoint represents the present view of the knowledge of the universe. He is a little too optimistic in regard to the permanence of that present state of knowledge. Mr. Martel does not think that the end has been reached. As new knowledge is discovered, many theories will change, particularly in application to the classification of books. They should be regarded as comparative. It is in that particular point that Mr. Martel would make reservations in regard to Mr. Bliss' conclusions.

Frank K. Walter read a paper, "The Burden of Interlibrary Loans." He divided libraries into two classes: the "gimmees" and the "got-tums." The first act on the theory of cooperation, the others doing the cooperating by supplying books. The first do not have or bother to buy necessary books; the others do. The borrowing habit has been aggravated by the publishing of the *Union List of Serials* and lists of masters' theses. Other sources of borrowers are professors transferred to other institutions, extension courses, correspondence courses, etc. All this means that the demand is increasing faster than the facilities. Mr. Walter therefore recommended a complete revision of the interlibrary loan system. A statement made by each library in regard to its practice would limit requests. The question of cost also comes up. Shall the expense be borne by the library, the department or the borrower? Some libraries share the expense with the department or borrower, but usually the library

bears the whole cost. Mr. Walter's suggestion was the more intelligent use of local facilities and the purchase of books which are needed but which will not figure largely in circulation figures.

James E. McMillen said that no newly published scientific book should be borrowed. It should be bought instead. Mr. Cutter later supported him in this by saying that to borrow a new book that was not very expensive was cheating both author and publisher. Mr. McMillen said that any graduate student who asked for as many as fifty or a hundred books in a year ought to be subjected to an investigation by the head of the department, and also that the librarian ought to know what he is asking for. He also pointed out that often a photostat copy could be made of the portion of the volume needed when this was not long, and thus the volume would not have to be borrowed. Mr. Walter said that this was often done when the request was definite and for only a part of a book. Masters' theses are a source of trouble, often necessitating much borrowing, because professors do not investigate the resources of the library before assigning subjects.

Henry B. Van Hoesen's paper on "Best-Book Lists a Peril to Our Scholarly Profession," will appear later in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

Christine R. Drowne.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

THE College and Reference Section had all of its three sessions in the beautiful and commodious Coolidge Music Auditorium at the Library of Congress, and for the first meeting, on May 14, there was an overflow crowd. It is estimated that fully 600 tried to crowd into a room with a seating capacity of but 500. At any rate, it was by far the largest audience ever in attendance at a meeting of the Section. Considering that the second session, May 15, attracted about 200 people and the last session, May 16, about 400, we have a grand total of 1200 at the three sessions.

The chairman, Martin A. Roberts, superintendent of the Reading Room, Library of Congress, presided at all three meetings, although the Round Table on Public Library Reference Problems on May 15 was directly in charge of Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library.

At the first session the greetings of the Librarian of Congress and a word of welcome were extended by Frederick W. Ashley, Acting Librarian of Congress in the absence of Mr. Putnam in Europe. He then spoke on "Some Recent Aids to Research at the Library

of Congress." Through a gift of \$250,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to be expended over a period of five years, the Library of Congress has developed a wonderful bibliographic instrument known as the Union Catalog, and at the same time from the same source came a grant of \$450,000 to be expended over a period of five years for the addition of source material for the study of American history. The first mentioned project, "Project B," is to serve as a guide to books in various American and foreign libraries, and its purpose is to enable the scholar to locate more quickly the materials needed for his researches. The latter project, "Project A," means the addition of replicas of those manuscripts in the great depositories of the two hemispheres, which are important for the student of American history. In this way the scholar may be able to consult the materials needed at much less expense and much more easily because of the splendid facilities afforded in the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress.

Col. Lawrence Martin, chief of the Division of Maps at the Library of Congress, gave a short but interesting talk on the uses of maps, illustrating his remarks by several incidents where maps furnished facts important for the solution of the problem considered. The disputed ownership of the Isle of Pines was a case of the kind, and it was shown that it was a possession of Cuba rather than of the United States. Other examples cited showed the reason for rather important decisions made by the Board of Geographic Names—decisions that in some cases put an end to long drawn-out arguments. One of the most hotly disputed questions concerned the propriety of continuing to refer to "Mt. Rainier," when such a large group contended that "Mt. Tacoma" was the proper name. Consultation of early maps conclusively proved that "Mt. Rainier" was the correct geographic name, as "Tacoma" had never been applied to the mountain in question.

Discussion of this paper by S. W. Boggs, geographer for the Department of State, illustrated the important political issues sometimes hanging upon a proper interpretation of maps. Often the original surveys are needed to furnish additional evidence. Commercial maps are not always infallible. In some problems the directory or gazetteer serves the purposes better than a map. Dr. H. R. Wagner, author and bibliographer, stated that maps of dates previous to 1600 should be used with great care. Many early maps are almost fictions, and the mistakes of one cartographer were copied by others.

Dr. Ernest Kletsch, who is actively at work in carrying out "Project B" as described by Mr. Ashley, gave a very informative paper

upon "The Union Catalog as Developed by the Rockefeller Fund." When this project was begun in 1927 there were about 2,000,000 cards in the Union Catalog, and these represented the holdings of nine libraries cooperating with the Library of Congress. Since then there have been added the author catalog of the National Library, or some 1,200,000 additional cards, and some 1,310,000 from special sources, making a total of 4,510,000 cards. In addition, there are 1,500,000 entries in the various subject catalogs being built up—thus making a grand total at present of 5,560,000 cards. There are now thirty libraries cooperating in this great enterprise.

Dr. David A. Robertson, assistant director of the American Council on Education, read a paper on "The Preparation and Publication of an Annotated Catalog of a Book Collection for an Undergraduate's College," which will be published later in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Randall French of the John Crerar Library spoke of the problem of arranging for an exchange of duplicates between the libraries of France and the United States. The manner of selecting duplicates for such exchange, giving to each of these a price, and the technique of assembling and arranging for transportation were discussed briefly so as to give those present a better idea of the type of material desired and how it might be handled. All phases of the exchange have not yet been fully decided upon, but progress is being made, and publication of such decisions will be in the library press.

The meeting on the evening of May 15 had to do with the discussion of the problems in the reference departments of public libraries. The conductor of this round table was Frank H. Chase of Boston. Leslie T. Little, librarian of the Waltham (Mass.) Public Library, spoke of "Indexes That Would Be Helpful: New Ones and Supplements to Old Ones." The new (third) edition of the *Index to Short Stories* published by the H. W. Wilson Co.; the *Education Index* begun by the same firm this year and serving as a successor to the Loyola Index; Miss Hazeltine's *Anniversaries and Holidays* (A. L. A.); and the *Engineering Index* (published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers) now issued in an entirely new form (on cards) and soon to appear in a two-volume cumulation at the end of the year, were especially mentioned as worthy of note.

Indexes proposed include an Art Index, under consideration by the H. W. Wilson Co., and a new or revised edition of the *A. L. A. Portrait Index*. The Watson Co. has been approached on the matter of issuing an index to Sunday supplements of news-

papers (magazines). This has been suggested as a sort of supplement to the *Readers' Guide*. Another proposal is for the inclusion in the *Cumulative Book Index* of all books in English whether printed in this country or not—the same policy to be followed in forthcoming revisions of the *United States Catalog*. A Costume Index and a new edition of Granger's *Index to Poetry and Recitations* were also mentioned as highly desirable, especially the latter. The announcement that the Wilson Co. is planning an Essay Index was welcomed and opinion as to the inclusion of biographical and critical material was solicited. The discussion that followed brought out the rather high price of the new *Engineering Index*. Mention was also made of the desirability of a new edition of Silk and Fanning's *Index to Dramatic Readings*. The wish for an index to the various notes and queries columns in American newspapers was also mentioned.

Bessie H. Shepard, reference librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, gave "Some Suggestions for a Central Clearing House for Bibliographies," and urged that such a central point be decided upon so that bibliographies compiled by one library could be made of service to other libraries and thus avoid much useless duplication. She considered only such bibliographies which could be termed "Research" lists, and procedure of handling such lists at a central agency was suggested. A card index should be kept, giving all details as to compiling library and two copies of each list should be deposited with the clearing house. Matter of duplication of such lists could be attended to at this central point at cost. Suitable places for such a clearing house were mentioned, including the Library of Congress, the H. W. Wilson Co., the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the A. L. A. The sense of the meeting was that the A. L. A. headquarters office would be the most suitable location for such an agency. It was then voted that such recommendation be made to the A. L. A. for due consideration.

Charles F. McCombs, superintendent of the Main Reading Room of the New York Public Library, spoke on "Protection Versus the Use of Valuable Books; How Harmonize Restriction and Service." Expensive periodicals, learned society publications, bound pamphlets and serial documents were the classes considered, and typical of these are the Chaucer Society publications, those of the Camden Society, the British Parliamentary Papers, and the Calendars of state papers. Even the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* fall in this particular class. How to protect them from the horde of undergraduate students who have little training in

the use of such materials and the casual, purposeless reader and, at the same time, be assured that the volumes remain intact for the serious investigator is a puzzling problem but common to all libraries. Periods of examinations were especially trying to the curators of such collections, for there is then the greatest demand and then occur the most frequent cases of mutilations. He also stated his belief that soon all valuable secondary reference books will have to be withdrawn from general reading rooms. Open shelf collections should be limited to such material as can be replaced easily and at comparatively slight expense.

Olive Mayes, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, read a paper on "Administration of a Reference Room; especially Problems Presented by Those Not Using Reference Material." She mentioned the familiar types to be found in the reading rooms of public libraries—the knitters, the sleepers, the talkers, the loafers and all those who come for other purposes than to read. Mr. McCombs and Mr. Chase both mentioned that they had had to forbid the use of their reading rooms to students studying merely their own text books.

The last meeting, on May 16, was chiefly devoted to recent activities at the Library of Congress. Dr. Thomas P. Martin, Assistant Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, read a paper entitled: "Foreign Archive Materials Acquired in Reproductions by the Library of Congress Under the Rockefeller Fund—Some Interpretations," and illustrated his remarks by showing views of many of the libraries and archives where these activities were being carried on as well as of some important documents now represented in facsimile, by copies, or by photographs in the Library of Congress. Various states, historical societies and individual historians had acquired permission from various foreign governments to copy papers along the lines of their particular interest for the moment. The U. S. Government had shown a serious purpose in this direction at rare intervals, and the first real forward step was taken in 1867, when at the instance of the but recently appointed Librarian of Congress, Ainsworth R. Spofford, the great Peter Force Collection was purchased for \$100,000. The B. F. Stevens material, acquired partly by purchase and partly by gift, was a later addition of importance. After the removal of the library to its new building, and especially after the appointment of Herbert Putnam as Librarian of Congress in 1899, there was established a Division of Manuscripts and Worthington C. Ford was placed in charge. Under his direction was built up a most wonderful collection that immediately proved of great service to genuine students of history.

A definite decision to proceed with the making of transcripts of foreign records was announced in the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1905. With the aid of the Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution and of the Council of the American Historical Association guides were prepared showing the papers in the various foreign repositories of interest to students of American history. The actual work of copying from British records was at this time entered upon, and in 1913 work was begun on the French archives. This activity has since spread to all other centers of interest, and much material was at hand on Sept. 1, 1927, when the Rockefeller fund gave added impetus to a movement which now may be completed within a few years.

Prof. C. K. Jones, Specialist in Hispanic Literature at the Library of Congress, spoke on "The Archer M. Huntington Fund for the Purchase of Hispanic Material" at the National Library. In 1927 Archer M. Huntington gave \$100,000 to the Library of Congress with the stipulation that the income from this sum be devoted to the purchase of books that relate to Spanish, Portuguese and South American arts, crafts, literature and history. It is stipulated that the books purchased from this fund shall have been published not more than ten years previously, and that the entire income of the fund be expended annually. Mr. Huntington also stipulated that lists of books received from this source be immediately sent to the Hispanic Society of America, and that such of these books as may be needed by the staff or scholars at the Society should be loaned to it for the period of three months. Books on Mexico, Central America and the Antilles are excluded from the operation of the fund. This fund, along with the other means the Library has of securing Spanish American material, now assures the maintenance at the National Library of a really representative collection on the subject. Material published since 1918 is all that can be purchased, and that requires that earlier books be acquired through the general appropriation of the Library.

Discussion of this paper by Dr. James A. Robertson, editor of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, Prof. Henry Grattan Doyle of George Washington University, and Prof. Angel Cabrillo y Vazquez of the Catholic University of America, brought out additional facts about Washington's important place in the field of Hispanic research. Several other collections, such as those at the Pan American Union and at the Catholic University of America, were mentioned.

Various committee reports were given which showed progress on or completion of various

projects. James Thayer Gerould, of Princeton University Library, stated that the "List of Serial Documents of Foreign Governments" was assuming form, and that it should be completed by 1931. H. M. Lydenberg of the New York Public Library predicted the completion of the preliminary list of the promised supplement to the *Union List of Serials* by 1930. This supplement will cover the years from 1925 to 1930.

Julian Fowler, Librarian of Oberlin College Library, referred to the new forms for college library statistics and definitions, and mentioned the result of trying the new form on some sixty selected institutions. Although uniformity had not been reached in all respects, still progress was being made.

The paper on "Doctoral Dissertations as a Difficult Problem in Library Administration" was read by title by its author, F. L. D. Goodrich, Associate Librarian of the University of Michigan, and because of the interest of many college and reference libraries in this subject hope was expressed that the paper be somewhere given in full.

Officers elected for the coming year are: Chairman, Harold L. Leupp, librarian of the University of California Library; secretary-treasurer, Jackson E. Towne, librarian, George Peabody College for Teachers.

The chair announced that Charles B. Shaw was appointed as chairman of a committee to be named by himself for the purpose of editing the proposed annotated catalog of an undergraduate college library.

An innovation and very pleasant feature of all the meetings held this year was the music furnished at each session by members of the staff of the Library or local musicians.

JAMES A. McMILLEN, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY COOPERATION WITH HISPANIC PEOPLES

THE impulse given to library cooperation with Hispanic peoples through the exchange of visits between librarians of Mexico and the United States last spring, made possible through the generosity of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has awakened interest in the subject as never before, and larger things are now demanded. Chief among the concrete results of Mexican-American cooperation have been: (1) the publication of a monthly list of Mexican books, with prices and names of publishers or booksellers; (2) the membership in the American Library Association of Mexican librarians; (3) the publication of a work on Rules for Classification Cataloging by

the Ministry of Public Education, which was actually prepared by Messrs. Joaquin Diaz Mercado and Tobias Chaves, two members of the Mexican Delegation at the West Baden Conference; (4) the preparation of a list of American children's books for use in Mexican libraries; and (5) a critical bibliography entitled "Some Reference Books About Mexico," by Señorita Juana Manrique de Lara. Another direct outgrowth of the interchange of visits was the deposit of a set of Library of Congress printed cards in the National Library of Mexico by the Librarian of Congress, toward the negotiations of which the committee lent its offices, serving also in the matter of obtaining the assistance of the Carnegie Endowment for the cost of alphabetizing and packing the cards in boxes ready for use, as had also been done by the endowment in the case of the Vatican Library. The sum of \$2,800 was donated for this purpose. The set of cards was received with great appreciation by the Mexican National Library in February and immediately installed for public use.

The major efforts of the committee during the past year have been devoted to the matter of an A. L. A. exhibit of books for the Ibero-American exposition in Seville, in pursuance of the resolution adopted last year at the Round Table. With the cooperation of Dr. Ernest C. Richardson of the Committee on International Cooperation, we obtained the consent of the American Commissioner General for the A. L. A. to use the shelves of the library room in the United States Building, and with the very effective help of the A. L. A. headquarters staff, especially Mrs. Emily V. D. Miller and the secretary, and Mr. Karl Brown of the New York Public Library, a collection of books numbering about 700, which were donated by 100 publishers, were assembled and shipped to the Exposition. A catalog of Library of Congress cards with decimal classification numbers thereon was provided by the Card Division of the Library of Congress. (See A. L. A. *Bulletin*, March, 1929, for details.) The collection consists of modern American literature—belletristic, biographical, political, etc. Books on Hispanic-American history and reference books for archivists were not included in the collection since the Library of Congress is sending a semi-permanent loan of such material to the Instituto Cubano-Hispano of Seville, for the use of researchers and paleographers, and it seemed unwise to duplicate. The books were donated and sent to the Exposition with the understanding that they are to be used as a nucleus thereafter for a permanent library somewhere in Spain.

The question of the location of an American

Library in Spain is still to be determined, and will doubtless require careful survey of the Spanish centers of culture. It is recommended that the Council indorse the proposal of the Committee that the establishment of a branch in Spain of the American Library in Paris be effected at the earliest moment. Spain offers an unusually fruitful field for library cooperation of this kind.

Though our hopes be high for the establishment of the American Library in Spain, the Committee should not be less alive to the opportunities for similar service in our neighboring Hispanic countries. American libraries are even more to be desired, if not more necessary, in the capitals of the Central and South American countries than in Spain, if we consider the matter from the practical side of international friendship. The ways and means for extending the American Library throughout Hispanic-America should be accelerated. North American books cannot compete with French, Italian and Spanish books, not only because of the languages, but also in view of the vastly higher prices of the North American books. These difficulties must be conquered in one form or another by friends of the book in the United States. The following means of overcoming these obstacles were suggested: (1) The establishment and maintenance of American circulating libraries, as has been done in Paris. (2) The establishment of American libraries in connection with cultural centers or clubs, which are bi-national, e.g., the Instituto Cultural Argentino-Americano of Buenos Aires. (3) Gifts to national or municipal libraries and learned societies of substantial collections, such for example as have been made already by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in the Argentine and Chile and elsewhere, and have been done on a larger scale by the Comisión de Propaganda de Bibliotecas Publicas of Argentina. The Yudin (Russian) collection in the Library of Congress may be cited as an example of international friendship which is distinctly worth emulating, 80,000 volumes of Russian literature having been sold to the Library of Congress for practically the cost of transportation.

The work of the Committee has been seriously handicapped by the death of its former chairman, Dr. Peter Goldsmith, whose vision, sympathy and untiring energy were dedicated so constantly to the furtherance of library cooperation with Hispanic peoples. Not only has the benefit derived from his personality been wanting, but the admirable and altogether useful magazine, *Inter-America*, which he edited, has ceased to function as the principal medium of intellectual cooperation between the

Americas. It is earnestly hoped that his successor may be found and the excellent work of *Inter-America* may be revived.

One special feature of the magazine was its service as a medium for disseminating information among the libraries of the United States, Canada and the Hispanic countries. Not only was considerable space devoted to information concerning current literature, periodicals, etc., but also subscriptions and orders were received and executed. At that time there was comparatively little demand for Hispanic literature in the United States, but the study of Spanish has grown enormously within the last three or four years, and now that this medium of co-operation has gone the need is even greater. In the report of last year it was suggested that an agency be established with correspondents in all the capitals to facilitate the exchange (by gift, sale and subscription) of publications of all American countries in the Americas. This matter was discussed at the Round Table of the Committee held at West Baden, but nothing concrete was determined upon.

This Committee has learned with pleasure that the work of the Technical Committee on Bibliography of the Pan-American Union is making excellent progress—that Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay and the United States have appointed national cooperative committees and the other countries will rapidly follow. Upon the suggestion of these committees, tentative agenda have been formulated, and it is expected that in the near future the date and place of the Congress will be fixed and the agenda adopted.

Upon good information we learn that a new edition of Dr. Ernesto Nelson's valuable work, *Las Bibliotecas en los Estados Unidos* (vol. 6 of the "Biblioteca Inter-Americana," published by the Carnegie Endowment) will be shortly issued, the demand for this book having long exhausted the first edition of 5000 copies.

The signs of the times point to a "bigger and better" cultural cooperation among the Americas. In this connection it is worth while noting the visit to the United States of the large company of distinguished Argentine educators, headed by Dr. Ernesto Nelson, who were afforded an opportunity to see at first hand our educational methods. We would also record with great pleasure the visit of Dr. Alfredo Colmo, the eminent Argentine jurist, who is President of the Instituto Cultural Argentino Norte-Americano of Buenos Aires.

This meeting was followed by an informal Round Table discussion later in the afternoon. This was participated in by Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, director of the magazine *La Nueva Democracia*; Raymond T. Rice, general secre-

tary of the World Peace Foundation; Camilo Barcia Trelles of Madrid, Spain, the members of the Committee and others. A letter from Dr. Alfredo Colmo of the Argentine American Cultural Institute of Buenos Aires was read, placing before the Committee the desire of the institute for a library of American books. A copy of the letter was transmitted to the Secretary of the Association for consideration.

Two projects that were freely discussed were the possible re-establishment of the magazine *Inter-America* and the sale of Latin-American books in the United States and books published in the United States and Latin America. Dr. Inman offered to extend the already established book service of *La Nueva Democracia* to the sale of books to American libraries, and to change the text of the magazine to something similar to *Inter-America*, if sufficient demand develops to justify it. Mr. Rice made a similar offer regarding the sale of books.

While no specific resolutions or recommendations were adopted, the Committee decided to give special attention to these two projects before the next annual meeting of the Association.

JOHN T. VANCE, SR., *Chairman.*

COUNTY LIBRARIES SECTION

COUNTY Libraries Section held an evening meeting in the sunroom of the Hotel Washington, Tuesday evening, May 14th, during the 1929 session of the A. L. A.

The program consisted of the following papers: "The Extent of County Library Service to Rural Schools," by Edith A. Lathrop, specialist in rural education, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; "Contracts for County Library Service," by Charlotte Templeton, Greenville (S. C.) Public Library, and "Reading for Fun in Cape May County," by Sarah Thomas, Cape May County Library, N. J.

These talks were followed by a brief discussion.

Following the program, members of the County Libraries Section remained for a brief annual business meeting. This meeting opened with a reading of the minutes of the County Section at the West Baden meeting in 1928. The Treasurer's report followed. This showed total receipts for membership dues of \$86.10, a balance in the treasury of \$77.69, and a total membership of 115. The plan of having two years' dues paid at one time has seemed to be successful. Opportunity was given for other members to join the Section.

Officers for 1929 to 1930 were elected as follows: Chairman, Sarah E. McCardle, librarian, Fresno County Free Library, Fresno, Cal.; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth J. Olson, librarian, Umatilla County Library, Pendleton.

Ore.; director of three-year term, Mildred G. Brown, librarian, Camden County Free Library, Haddonfield, N. J.

There was also a brief discussion as to whether the A. L. A. standards for statistics cover the needs of the various county libraries whose circulation statistics, as reported, vary considerably. It was recommended that a committee be appointed to look into this matter and report at an early meeting.

Announcement was made of the tea for county librarians, to be held at the Hotel Washington Wednesday afternoon, May 15th.

MARGARET E. WRIGHT, *Secretary*.

INSTITUTE ON ADULT EDUCATION AND THE LIBRARY

THE Institute on Adult Education and the Library, which met for two days prior to the A. L. A. conference, May 10th and 11th, at the Public Library of the District of Columbia, was designed to afford free and informal discussion of the problems confronting the library in its relation to adult education. It was planned primarily for those who are engaged in the work of emphasizing adult education in both large and small libraries. Sixty-five librarians and other interested persons, representing thirty-five libraries and institutions, attended the meeting.

The Institute was divided into four sessions, two for each day. Judson T. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, acting as discussion leader for the first session, introduced Dr. Douglas Waples, professor of Educational Method, Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, who read a paper, "What We Don't Know About Libraries and Adult Education." Dr. Waples, in this paper, examined the activities of the library in adult education from the point of view of the trained research worker, and the sociologist. In the words of Dr. Waples, "The paper emphasizes the fact that substantial progress on the part of any social enterprise depends upon the facts regarding the needs of groups to be served. That is to say, the library must decide whether or not it is to undertake an educational program. If it does undertake an educational program, it must identify the educational needs of the various groups represented in its patronage and regard these needs as objectives which govern the formulation of policies. Moreover, it must systematically select books which apply to these needs and must experiment with methods of removing the difficulties which readers meet in attempting to apply the books to their needs independently. Finally, the library must define criteria by which to determine the extent to which the educational needs

selected are actually being met by the adult education service."

Dr. Waples' paper was followed by a practical outline of the organization of the adult education program as instituted in libraries based on the three-fold program set up by the original Commission on the Library and Adult Education, namely, the organization of an information service concerning local opportunities for adult education; cooperation with other agencies offering Adult Education opportunities, and an intensive, individual service to the serious adult reader. Mr. Jennings pointed out that the field of the library is not that of the teacher, but that of adviser and helper. Practical questions of organization of adult education departments in libraries of the type of that of Seattle were also discussed; questions of location of the reader's adviser's office, hours of service, interrelation of the department to other departments of the library, keeping of records, methods of follow-up and cooperation with adult groups throughout the city, as well as the problem of book supply.

Looking toward the future, Mr. Jennings defined the needs of adult education development in libraries as follows: The recruiting of personnel; further opportunity for those engaged in the work to meet at Institutes, of a few weeks' duration, to discuss problems; a study of the book needs for this work; influence brought to bear upon publishers to provide the type of books needed; and extension of library instruction to teachers in normal schools, looking toward an inculcation in their students of a greater knowledge of the service which libraries can offer students after graduation. Mr. Jennings emphasized, at this session, the fact that the library program for adult education is based on the voluntary effort and interest of those who seek its services.

The meeting of Friday afternoon, the second session, under the chairmanship of Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, was based on the general subject of the technique of helping the individual reader. Types of reading courses, simplification of books, advisability of an exchange of courses between readers' advisers, the possibility of using magazine articles on a given subject as reading course material, and a readers' adviser's tools for first purchase were among the topics discussed at this time.

In this connection, *Readable Books in Many Subjects*, a study by Emma Felsenthal, was called to the attention of the group. This study, the result of the work of the Committee on Readable Books, a subcommittee of the Board on the Library and Adult Education, aims to bring together a list of books suitable for readers of limited education, meeting the following

requirements: Simplicity of language, non-technical treatment, brevity of statement, fluency, adult approach and vitality.

The relation of the public library to the group, method of cooperation with other agencies offering adult education opportunities, and the adult education service of the small library, formed the topics of discussion for the meeting of Saturday morning. Radio as a means of extending reading interests was discussed. Alumni associations, the American Association of University Women, university extension, and correspondence schools were mentioned as being actively interested in adult education.

Saturday afternoon was devoted to further discussion of the theories of adult education as presented at the beginning of the Institute by Dr. Waples. Dr. Waples reiterated his belief that scientific knowledge, based on actual research and a checking of findings, is necessary before results can be obtained. We need to discover what type of books people like to read, what reading interests actually engage the minds of adults. The Graduate Library School of Chicago is working upon a plan for checking reading habits. This summary of Dr. Waples' point of view brought forth added discussion as to the relation of the library to this type of research. The meeting closed with a discussion of study groups and forums in their relation to the public library.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

A LETTER to the members of the League of Library Commissions asking for suggested topics for the program of the annual meeting, May 15 to 17, resulted in a variety of topics, but the county library seemed to be of universal interest, and the first day's program was devoted to this subject.

Judson T. Jennings of Seattle, Wash., whose state recently passed a county library law, gave a practical talk on the points which an adequate law should cover. The seven main items were: 1. Establishment; either by direct vote of the people, by county commissioners on their own initiative or upon petition of a certain per cent of the qualified voters or taxpayers. 2. Government, either by a board of library trustees or by the county commissioners. 3. Financial support, which should provide a maximum and a minimum tax. 4. Flexibility, which would provide for the elimination both from taxation and service of towns already maintaining libraries. 5. Reports, to library board, county commissioners, or both. 6. Location is provided for in some laws, but Mr. Jennings thought this provision unnecessary. 7. Disestablishment is also provided for in some laws, but Mr. Jen-

nings thought it bad psychology to suggest any necessity for such a provision.

If the United States is to decrease the high percentage of rural people without library service we must take means to create a much greater interest in the matter. Carl H. Milam gave a very stimulating talk upon the necessity of developing library consciousness throughout the country. Only 51 county libraries have been established in the past three years.

Campaigning for county libraries was presented by Adelene Pratt of Maryland, who made clear the fact that the people themselves must bring about the establishment. The State Commission's principal function in connection with it should be to stimulate among the people a desire for such service, and to give direction to the campaign carried on by those who would enjoy the benefits and bear the expense. This paper was followed by discussion of the value of petitions and their effectiveness with governing bodies, the value of demonstration book trucks and slides in publicity, etc., etc.

At the second session the first paper presented was "The Plan for the Classification of Libraries in New York State," read by Miss Brewster in the absence of Mr. Tolman. New York has pioneered in working out such a classification which will doubtless be most valuable in bringing to the librarian a means for measuring the efficiency of the library. It was suggested that a means of measuring the quality of the book collection would doubtless improve greatly many collections.

Mr. Lester called upon R. R. Bowker, who was present, to speak. He presented the importance of the advice and help which the State Commissions could give not only to librarians but to trustees, and urged that an effort be made to get them to attend the larger meetings, such as state and national, in order that they may get a broader vision of possibilities in library service. Several state representatives reported that under the law one or more trustees could attend with their expenses provided for in the library budget. Miss Price held the record with five trustees in attendance, which she felt was the result of interest aroused at regional meetings. Mr. Bowker also mentioned the importance of libraries taking advantage of the postal rate on books provided in a law passed at the last session of Congress, which would result in a great saving to libraries both in city and county service where parcel post is used. Mr. Lester reported that he estimated a yearly saving of \$1,500 on books mailed out from the Wisconsin Library Commission, and that this sum is duplicated in the saving to individuals and libraries returning the books.

Discussion brought out the fact that more libraries were taking advantage of this rate than appeared in the records at Washington, for many libraries in the rural districts were granted the privilege without the application being forwarded to Washington. The chairman of the Committee on Postal Rates urged that every commission or other state agency make an effort to have all the libraries in their district notified of this opportunity.

Reports from the several states followed. Pennsylvania reported that the State Federation of Women's Clubs had provided a fund of \$2,000 to finance a State Worker who could be called upon by the clubs to give information and help in putting over a county library campaign or in arousing a greater interest in library development. This is a distinct contribution to county library advancement in Pennsylvania. Miss Merrill gave an excellent report on library extension work, mentioning as noteworthy the cooperation of the United States departments of Education and of Agriculture, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Grange, the American Association for Adult Education, the rural churches and the Men's Service Clubs.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Lillian Griggs; vice-president, Malcolm Wyer; second vice-president, Fanny Rawson; Member of the Executive Board, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl.

ESSAE M. CULVER, *Acting Secretary.*

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

IN the absence of Carl Vitz, librarian of the Toledo (Ohio) Public Library, and chairman of the group, William F. Yust, librarian of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library, presided at the meeting of the Library Buildings Round Table on Thursday evening, May 16.

"Extending the Walls of the Central Library" by decentralizing the book collection and the functions of the Main Library was the theme of Clarence E. Sherman, associate librarian of Providence (R. I.) Public Library, in the opening paper given elsewhere in this issue. An active discard policy; making main collection chiefly a reference one; shelving books in odd places, closets, corridors and auditoriums; transferring the newspaper reading room to another building; finding storage space outside of the library; leaving county deposits in the schools the year round, or storing them for the summer in unused space of a branch, are devices for relieving main library congestion as suggested by Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library, under the topic "When Space Is at a Premium."

In planning new buildings the need for horizontal flexibility, such as in the Cleveland Public Library, or vertical flexibility as in the John Crerar Library to care for future expansion was urged by Mr. Dudgeon.

Frank Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota Library, pointed out tendencies among college and university libraries. His paper is also given elsewhere in this issue.

Clarence E. Sherman of Providence was elected chairman of the round table for the 1930 conference.

CARL VITZ.

MOTION PICTURES AND OTHER VISUAL AIDS

THE program at the meeting of the Committee on Visual Aids and the Library was held on May 14 and proved to be of such drawing power that scores were unable to get into the crowded hall. The topics were treated by persons who are authorities in their specialties, while time was left for general discussion by librarians present who embraced the opportunity to approve or deprecate the different ideas advanced.

Motion pictures of a book character were shown for the purpose of demonstrating how simple a matter film projection has become for amateurs, and this includes librarians, who may project their own films in their own libraries at small cost, requiring little technical skill and yielding impressive results.

Visual aids and the library was shown to be a broad field and the committee wisely confined its efforts to motion pictures, lantern slides and stereoscopic views. The committee booth in the exhibits hall had an extensive display of photographs, posters, clippings, book-marks and catalogs, while an automatic stereopticon was kept running displaying pictures of public libraries at work.

The DeVry motion picture projector was also occasionally utilized to illuminate safety films on a portable screen, in the semi-darkness of the booth area. Cards were passed at the Round Table asking for names of librarians and their libraries who were willing to help the committee in its work of extending the use of these aids in library work. Over one hundred cards were signed by library workers and representatives of such organizations as state boards of education, better films societies, library schools, training classes and university librarians. Such general and substantial interest warrants the committee in calling a round table meeting at the next midwinter meeting.

The Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, of which Will Hays is president and former Governor Carl E. Milliken is secretary, was represented by the latter, who

spoke as follows: "The motion picture industry stands ready to help the libraries in their work of circulating good reading among the masses. We are not asking you to approve films without an opportunity of pre-viewing them. Books to carry on the thrill of the movie and movies to illustrate them are made possible by an agreement with your Committee on Visual Aids and the Library, the Cleveland Public Library, the Los Angeles Public Library and the great organization that I represent. The plan is an experimental one, and we have agreed to try it out for six months until your Executive Committee can pass upon its wisdom and practicability. All the expense will be borne by the industry. Bookmarks, trailers, lantern slides and printed announcements will be shown and circulated by the motion picture houses that agree to the tie-up of the books bearing on the theme of the picture pre-viewed in the public libraries that care to cooperate in any town or city of over 5000 inhabitants.

"For a long time various public groups have been talking about making the best pictures pay best. They have favored selection of films. It was that idea which led to the development of junior matinees, or Saturday morning movies, for children. Then groups began to indorse pictures and to encourage their members throughout the country to support those pictures. All that was fine as far as it went. But ostensibly it couldn't go far enough because by the time word got around the picture probably had already been played and had passed on. It was essential in such a situation to pre-view the picture before distribution. That is now possible."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

THE thirty-second annual convention of the National Association of State Libraries convened at Washington, D. C., May 13, 1929, at 2 p. m., in the Sun Parlor, Hotel Washington, President Henry E. Dunnack (Maine) presiding.

Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, director of Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, greeted the Association and made them welcome to the City of Washington. He said in part: "It is a special pleasure to welcome to the capital of the United States those who come from forty-eight capitals."

President Dunnack showed how the interest in the Library of Congress becomes sectional when it is considered architecturally and artistically, enumerating how different citizens of various states had a part in creating the beauty of the building, from Her-

bert Adams, of Vermont, with his great bronze doors, to the murals of W. L. Dodge of Virginia, and the processions of War and Peace by Melcher of Michigan, as well as many others. He paid tribute to Thomas Jefferson, who after the British had destroyed the former library offered his own library, which became the foundation of the present Library of Congress. "With these books came the catalog and system of classification worked out by Mr. Jefferson which was used for many years, so we may claim that this great American—statesman, architect and author—was something of a librarian."

This was followed by the president's address. Next was an address on "The Value of Local History in the State Library," by Frederick A. Godcharles, Director of the Pennsylvania State Library and Museum, Harrisburg. Mr. Godcharles emphasized the necessity of a strong collection of county histories and of the publications and papers of local historical societies. He announced that Pennsylvania will re-edit the publication *Frontier Forts*, adding much new material as a number of tablets and markers have been erected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission since the previous edition of *Frontier Forts* was issued.

The second session was held May 14. Alice M. Magee, first vice-president, presided. Louis J. Bailey, director of Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, presented a very instructive paper, giving an account of the work done in the various states in regard to "Legislative Reference Service," and showed under what different agencies the work was accomplished. He emphasized the necessity for nonpartisan bureaus to do this work, saying: "The organization of legislative work of this character must be on an entirely impartial and nonpartisan basis, or those who use it and appropriate money for its support will abandon it. That there has been so little complaint on this score is a tribute to the wisdom and scholarly standards of those engaged in it. Appointment of directors is sometimes made by Governors, in some cases by election in the Legislature, but more generally by a board of trustees. Boards appoint in 27 states, the Governor in three states, the Supreme Court in three states, the Legislature in two states, and the Secretary of State in one state. The organization in 20 states is within the state library, in three states it is under the State Law Library, in six states it is organized under a Library Commission or an Historical Commission, and in eight states the work is carried on as a separate bureau. . . . It has been suggested that we determine the best form of organization, but I feel that so much depends upon local conditions that it is presumptuous to advocate one form above

others. What works best is best. There are twelve states that do not maintain a definite legislative reference service. They are Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia and Wyoming."

An exhaustive study on "Department of Archives" was presented by Georgia L. Osborne, Illinois Historical Society, Springfield. She had the remarkable success of having received answers from everyone of the other 47 states, and gave a short synopsis of the work that is or is not done, alphabetically by states. The paper as printed in the *Proceedings* will be a valuable work of reference.

Harriet M. Skogh, superintendent, General Library Division, Illinois State Library, Springfield, then spoke on "Uniform Organization for State Library Activities." Miss Skogh had prepared for distribution a list of the various state library agencies in the different states. Discussion followed as to the advantage of placing state libraries under Department of Public Instruction. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that it was a hindrance, and great disadvantage.

The meeting which followed in the Library of Congress Music Auditorium at 7:30 was a joint meeting of the Special Libraries Association, National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries, for the purpose of considering the State Law Index, recently issued by the Library of Congress.

The final session of the Association was held May 15, and Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser, second vice-president, presided.

The first address was "Uniform System of State Document Exchanges," by H. J. Conant, librarian, Vermont State Library. Mr. Conant has done great service for several years in keeping this subject before the state libraries, and the following resolution was submitted by the committee of which Mr. Conant is Chairman, and adopted by the Association: *Whereas*, It is of vital interest that each state be fully advised of the governmental activities of all of its sister states; *therefore, Be It Resolved*, By the National Association of State Libraries, that we recommend that each state by appropriate legislation entrust to the state library or some other single state agency the duty of sending regularly upon issue to every state library and the Library of Congress, a copy of all state documents requested by them; and be it further *Resolved*, That we recommend that each state publish at least semi-annually a check list of all its state documents.

The next address was by Ella May Thornton on "State Author Collections." Miss Thornton reported that California, Georgia, Indiana,

Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Virginia, all have in their state libraries, state author collections. The historical societies of the following states maintain such collections: Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota (library commission also collects), Rhode Island and Wisconsin. History departments in these states have the collections: Alabama, Iowa, Mississippi, Ohio, South Dakota and West Virginia. Montana has the unique distinction of having its University maintain a state author collection.

The Resolutions Committee reported a resolution of condolence on the death of John Trotwood Moore, state librarian of Tennessee. This was adopted, with instructions that a copy be sent to the family.

A resolution of congratulation was adopted for Maine, Pennsylvania, Indiana and New Jersey on having received appropriations for the construction of new state library buildings.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Louis J. Bailey, director, Indiana State Library; first vice-president, Mrs. Clare E. Ausherman, librarian, Wyoming State Library; second vice-president, Carrie L. Broughton, librarian, North Carolina State Library; secretary-treasurer, Irma A. Watts, Reference Librarian, Pennsylvania Legislative Reference Bureau, Harrisburg. Mr. Bailey is the third librarian from Indiana who has been made president of this Association.

ORDER AND BOOK SELECTION

PAVING the Roads to Knowledge" was the general subject of the Order and Book Selection Round Table held in the Willard Hotel on Wednesday evening, May 15th. Bess McCrea, head of Order Department, Cincinnati (Ohio) Public Library, was the chairman of the meeting.

The first phase of the subject, "Books as Paving Material," was given by May Massee of Doubleday, Doran & Co. Miss Massee spoke of publishers, grouping them in two classes—the bookish ones and the human ones. The human ones make personal contacts and have faith in their authors, so make more interesting discoveries than the bookish ones who are concerned only with the distribution of books. Miss Massee cited the case of Joseph Conrad's being staked for two years because his publishers believed in him, and the result was his writing *Lord Jim* and later *The Rescue*. Miss Massee made a plea for the book salesman, asking librarians to give them a hearing and be kind to them, since salesmen who

really knew their books will give information, and they in turn will gain knowledge from talking to librarians.

"Private Roads to Knowledge" were traversed by Donald B. Gilchrist, librarian of the University of Rochester, who spoke of the bibliographic equipment, documents and periodicals on file in university libraries for use of scholars. Marguerite Burnett, Federal Reserve Bank, New York City, told of the special service her library gave and the requests she received by letter and telephone from everywhere. She explained that this service is for their own organization and not for general information.

Reading for pleasure—or bridle paths of the roads traversed was expressed by a paper, "With the Wits and Mimics," read by Charles B. Shaw, Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore, Pa. This was a delightful essay on poetry which Mr. Shaw concluded by singing a song to illustrate the point he was making.

Judson T. Jennings of Seattle advocated spending money for worth-while books. He believes librarians should buy for permanency; should pay more attention to selection and less to circulation. Mr. Jennings also thinks that all members of the staff should help in book selection. Forrest Spaulding also believes that all members of staff should read and discuss the books and thus get a wide consensus of opinion.

Ethel H. Crowell of Perth Amboy, N. J., read a paper on buying of books for small libraries. She emphasized the fact that small libraries need a greater knowledge of book selection than large libraries, in order to beware of the publishers' attractive advertising unless one has further knowledge of the book, and to time one's expenditures and to concentrate more largely upon non-fiction than fiction.

The chairman for next year has not been decided upon.

CAROLINE BERNHARDT, *Secretary*.

PERIODICALS

WHEN Henry O. Severance, the chairman, called the meeting of the periodical round table to order on Tuesday afternoon, May 14, he announced that the Council of the American Library Association had authorized the formation of the Periodicals Section. He then named the following committee to perfect the organization and to consider officers for 1929-30: Charlotte I. Campbell of St. Paul, Lydia Wilkins of Washington, D. C., and F. W. Faxon of Boston. The program followed. There was an attendance of one hundred and seventeen.

E. Lenore Casford of the University of Oregon Library, who was invited to read her paper on "Some English Literary Magazines of the 1890's," after the final programs were published, presented a well-written analysis which appeared in full in the June 15 issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

As Arthur E. Bostwick was again unable to be present to read his paper, "Science in Periodical Literature," which was also scheduled to be read last year, he requested that someone else be asked to read it, and Mr. Severance appointed Malcolm G. Wyer of Denver. Mr. Bostwick's paper will be printed later in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

"Regional Grouping of Libraries: Plan Suggested for Periodical Purchasing Areas" was a carefully planned paper read by Carl L. Cannon, chief of the Acquisitions Division of the New York Public Library. By giving comparative costs, citing the increasing number of new periodicals, the constant demand for them, and the inability to complete many files, Mr. Cannon stressed the need of purchasing and distribution areas for periodicals. He showed a map with the States grouped into areas and regions, then listed the information to be kept by the executive committee of an area. This was followed by an outline of the proposed plan, which is: 1. Submitting for purposes of discussion a "periodical map" of the United States, showing cooperative purchasing areas. 2. Proposing a plan for deciding "what constitutes a special periodical." This will be different in different areas. (It is understood that a "fundamental set" means a set which is necessary in each institution and is, therefore, to be duplicated largely, without restriction. All serials including documents are included in the term "periodical.") 3. Proposing the formation of an executive committee for each district area to coordinate purchases and promote cooperation between all the libraries in the area. The librarian of each library in the group is to be a member of the committee and act as chairman of department heads in his own institution on all matters concerning cooperative periodical purchasing. This executive committee is to decide which sets are to be considered fundamental within that area, i.e., sets necessary in each institution and, therefore, beyond the range of group purchasing restrictions, and also, if desired, not subject to inter-library loan. The committee should ask each library in the area to declare its special subjects of acquisition, and should use this information in allocating future purchases. The committee would pass upon new periodical titles and make recommendations on the same basis as for old periodicals. It would see that all necessary sets were represented in

the area and would discourage the unnecessary duplication of titles; help plan a policy of buying based on knowledge of location of sets, the needs of the area, and the financial resources of each institution within the area. This decision would be affected in part by the committee's knowledge of the availability through inter-library loan of other sets in adjacent areas or in the case of very special periodicals, in any library in the United States. The committee would also add other periodicals, which might be considered as neither fundamental nor special, i.e., sets which might be necessary in one or two institutions in the area and obtained from them through an inter-library loan; also of very special periodicals which might not even be needed in the area, but which could be obtained elsewhere in the United States. This committee would see that all libraries in the area were notified concerning new subscriptions or purchases of sets by any library in the area. It would also use its influence to the end that each library should accept individual responsibility for purchasing desiderata assigned to it by the committee in accordance with its means and needs. 4. The formation by each area of its own rules for inter-library loans in the area. 5. Each librarian to attempt to secure a ruling that no department head may exercise final judgment concerning periodicals classed in his department; that before securing a set ordered by any department, the librarian may ascertain, first, whether it is already contained in other institutions in the area, whether it is available through a loan for a reasonable period, and, secondly, whether it is a fundamental or special set. 6. The appointment of an inter-institutional committee for each area, of which the majority shall be administrative officers other than librarians or department heads, to reconcile differences of opinion and help establish a purchasing policy. 7. The formation of five regional committees to act as general adviser to the regional committees, with a view to securing economy in purchase, rules for inter-library loans, regional distribution of titles, and the acquisition of desiderata from a regional viewpoint. 8. The formation of a national committee to act in the same manner for the entire country.

Frank E. Walter of the University of Minnesota said: "Minnesota is in a region from which much is borrowed. There is nothing available for Minnesota to borrow in the suggested region. The regions are shifting and the demands are shifting, presenting many difficulties. The junior college development is another factor to be considered. Much depends on personal and institutional relationships and finally the problem of finances, bear-

ing in mind the various institutions, whether university, historical society and whether state or privately owned. Librarians have little authority to control purchases or recommendations, as professors must be consulted in the case of university libraries."

Second Session

The second session, Friday, May 17, was called to order by the chairman, and the first paper, "Religious Periodicals in a General Library," was read by Dr. Frank Grant Lewis of the Crozier Theological Seminary. Dr. Lewis first mentioned the scarcity of religious periodicals in public libraries and gave as reasons the religious conservatism that prevails generally and the development of public library ideas in other fields. He suggested that the choice of religious periodicals in a small community depends upon the religious groups in that community, one representative paper for each denomination. He suggested that *Christian Century* be included because it is the only weekly religious journal included in the *International Index to Periodicals*. Other periodicals mentioned were the *Homiletic Review*, the *Expositor*, *Hibbert Journal*, *Missionary Review of the World*, *Journal of Religion* and *International Review of Missions*. In conclusion, Dr. Lewis urged that public libraries meet the religious needs of the community in the field of religious periodicals as fully as in that of science, literature, economics or history.

"Periodical Resources of American Libraries," prepared for publication in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* by Charles W. Smith, University of Washington, was read by W. H. Powers. A representative of the H. W. Wilson Company read a description of the *Education Index* recently begun, describing its scope and purpose. The *Index* includes subject and author entry, book reviews of professional books with descriptive annotations, check lists of publications issued by institutions, associations and foundations, and documents. More than 100 periodicals are indexed, chiefly American. Of the foreign periodicals the English predominate. Only articles by authorities are indexed. Two numbers have been issued to date.

In the discussion that followed, Margaret C. Miller, Teachers' College, Columbia, offered these suggestions: That the periodical list be extended; that papers of State education associations be listed; that a geographical check list be included; that individual subscriptions be encouraged and thus reduce the price and increase the usefulness of the *Index*. Mr. Severance asked that educational research material be indexed.

F. W. Faxon, in reading his paper on "Changing Sizes, Changing Names and Merg-

ers," told what had happened to periodicals during the last year. The problems presented by these changes were many and perplexing. Mr. Faxon's recent investigation of Boston newsstands revealed that there are 123 cheap fiction magazines of the poorest literary quality, which barely pass the boards of censorship and the Postmaster General. It is this type of American literature that Canada has recently barred from her newsstands. Having concluded his paper, Mr. Faxon addressed these comments to the librarians about periodicals: Librarians can help their periodicals agent by keeping their subscriptions straight. Why end subscriptions at the end of the year? It is harder to get a missing January number than any other. Tell your agent about a duplicate number received, for a duplicate number means a missing number later. When renewal notices are received, check them to see if the date agrees with what it should be.

Charlotte I. Campbell, chairman of the Committee on Organization, was asked to report. She said that the constitution and by-laws as originally drawn provided for a section and that there was no change to be recorded except the name from Round Table to Section. This report was accepted by the members.

Officers elected: Carl L. Cannon, chief of the Acquisitions Division, New York Public Library, chairman, and Miss Blake Beem, reference librarian, Boston Medical Library, secretary.

BLAKE BEEM, *Secretary*.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS

RELIGIOUS Books Round Table met in the Library of the Washington Cathedral on Friday afternoon, May 17. John F. Lyons, librarian of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Chicago, presided. There were about one hundred persons in attendance at the meeting. In accordance with the recommendation of the nominating committee, composed of Miss Clara W. Herbert and Frank G. Lewis, the appointment of the chairman and secretary for the coming year was postponed until the committee could determine through correspondence who would attend the meeting in San Francisco next year.

Frank G. Lewis, librarian of Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., distributed copies of his mimeographed list entitled *Important Religious Books, 1928-1929*. In presenting the list of fifty books, Mr. Lewis stated that in the past twelve months the books in this field have been beyond the ordinary in attractiveness. The list is made up of all sorts of books, conservative as well as radical. For instance, Barth's *Word of God and the Word of*

Man is included, although Mr. Lewis does not himself agree with the doctrines set forth by the author. It is included because Barth is being called one of the greatest theologians of the time, and this book represents a certain modern tendency in religious thought. Some of the other books upon which he commented upon were: *Enlisting Playmen*, by Frederick A. Agar, who is one of the outstanding men of the day to tell us what is the matter with our church activities; *Fireside Talks for the Family Circle*, by Albert W. Beaven, who is wonderfully successful in dealing with family worship. *Beliefs That Matter*, by William A. Brown of Union Theological Seminary, is the best book on theology for laymen. *Facing Life* is a series of addresses to students made by William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; *Catholicism and the American Mind*, by Winfred E. Garrison, is one of the best approaches to the relation between Protestants and the Roman Catholic Church; "My" *Mass*, by Charles Grimaud, is a translation which explains many things about the Roman Catholic Church not understood by the average Protestant. Samuel H. Gugenheimer, author of *Need of a New Bible and a Creedless Church*, is exceedingly radical. Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md., has printed the list with brief annotations.

The next paper, "Publicity for Religious Books," by Miss Elima A. Foster, librarian, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, read in part as follows: "I speak not as for a religious library but for the religious department in the public library. First, publicity which the library does not initiate, but by which it profits. A great change has come in recent years. Religious books used to be advertised in professional journals and reviewed by theological experts two or three years after they were published. Then came Religious Books Week and the satisfactory returns to publishers and bookstores. This week has been abandoned in favor of year-round advertising and display of religious books.

"The Library's own publicity. First, that within the building. I might speak of bulletin boards, typed and printed lists, display racks, and the paraphernalia which belongs to all subjects and which is common to the library and the book store. I prefer rather to speak of the library's unique privilege—the possession of the book for full examination and the discriminating knowledge of its contents and of its relative place in the literature of the special field. In the field of religion the readers specially desire guidance. Besides the training of assistants to be intelligent on the subject, we index book reviews in all the prominent

religious magazines (general magazine articles appear in the *Book Review Digest*) and also articles which deal with material not yet in books. Yes, that is service to readers, but good service is fine publicity. The library can exercise discrimination not alone in the purchase, but in recommendation. We take advantage of ecclesiastical seasons—Christmas, Lent, Easter, Passover, etc., featuring them on bulletin boards and in exhibits. Special exhibits of great religious books, of the liturgies of various groups, are almost equally of educational and of publicity value.

"Second, publicity outside the building. The following represent this type of publicity in the Cleveland Public Library: Letters to new clergymen; talks to clerical clubs; lists distributed at teacher training institutes and at conventions; lists of recent additions sent to local denominational headquarters and to prominent clergymen; short reading lists posted at lecture courses (e.g., one on the great religions given out at the largest Jewish synagogue); such cooperation with the movies as possible (e.g., *Ten Commandments* and *King of Kings*), advising churches as to Lenten reading and trying to make lists in different church bulletins somewhat different so as to scatter demand."

Faith E. Smith, principal of the Philosophy and Religion Department of the Los Angeles Public Library; Dr. Thayer of Case Memorial Library, Hartford, and Mr. Lyons told of publicity methods in their libraries.

Miss Julia Pettee, Union Theological Seminary, New York City, read a paper entitled "Subject Headings for Theology," recently printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Miss Pettee called attention to the fact that the first four volumes of the catalog of the McAlpin collection issued by Union Theological Seminary have been published, and Vol. 5 and the index will come out next year.

The formal meeting was then adjourned, and Mrs. Fletcher, our charming hostess, served punch and cakes. Canon Fletcher took the group to see the Bishop's Garden, an exquisitely beautiful "old world" garden in the cathedral grounds.

MARGARET T. OLCOTT, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-first annual convention of the Special Libraries Association was held on May 13th, 14th and 15th. All meetings were held at the Mayflower Hotel with the exception of the joint session with the A. L. A. at the Washington Auditorium and the joint session with the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Li-

braries at the Library of Congress. The afternoons were devoted to meetings of the various groups, Civic-Social, Commercial-Technical, Financial, Insurance, Museum and Newspaper, each with its own program. In addition, breakfast conferences were held by the Civic-Social Group and the Newspaper Group. The Commercial-Technical Group also held a meeting on the morning of Thursday, May 16th.

First General Session

The first general session opened at the Hotel Mayflower on Monday morning, with Vice-President Fletcher in the chair.

The members were greatly surprised to receive a greeting from R. R. Bowker, whose friendship for the Association is of long standing, and Frank P. Hill added a few words of appreciation.

In the secretary's report, Rose L. Vormelker gave a tabulated account of the membership according to classes paid or unpaid, and geographically, of which the total was 1129. She spoke of the new local chapter organized during the year at Detroit and the Museum and Civic-Social Groups formed within the year. "The outstanding piece of work in the New York Special Libraries Association," stated the Secretary, "has been the publication of the *News Bulletin* for its members." The secretary also touched upon the cooperation of the Association with other organizations, with special reference to the Petroleum Bibliography in which the Association has cooperated with the American Petroleum Institute and the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Reference was made in her report to the monumental work of the Transportation Committee in connection with Mr. Pellett's Water Bibliography.

Dr. L. F. Schmeckebier of the Institute of Government Research in his address on Government Statistics said in part: "In the classical world all roads led to Rome, but in the special library I am sure that all roads lead to statistics. Whether the library is devoted to banking, to industry in a broad sense, to a particular industry, to education, to religion, to railroads, or to any other subject, the first request as well as the last one is for statistics. The earliest statistical compilation of which I have any knowledge is in the first chapter of the Book of Numbers, where you will find the instruction 'Take ye the sum of all the congregation of the children of Israel, after their families.' This was apparently an actual count of the population, and according to the annotation in the copy in our library it was made in 1490 B. C. So far as I know there elapsed a period of 3200 years before another real count of an entire nation was made. During this in-

terval numerous estimates were made but the United States Census of 1790 was the first actual enumeration of an entire people. The purpose of these statistics was purely political in that they were to afford the basis for the membership of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution provides that representatives 'shall be apportioned among the states according to their respective numbers,' no apportionment was made after the Census of 1920, and the membership of the House is still based on the Census of 1910.

"The import and export statistics were started in the same year as the first census, although some figures on exports are available as far back as 1697. The history of the statistical work of the government may be divided into three well-defined periods: 1. From 1790 to the establishment of the permanent Census Office in 1902. 2. From the establishment of the permanent Census Office in 1902 to the outbreak of the war in 1914. 3. The war period and thereafter. For twelve censuses a new organization was set up at the beginning of each decennial period and new personnel was recruited for the planning and management as well as for the routine work. The creation of the permanent Census Office in 1902 insured continuity in organization. It also gave an opportunity to collect statistics periodically at various intervals during the intercensal periods. For some series the interval is ten years, for some five, for manufactures it is two years. For some time the only series collected annually were those on births and deaths; recently statistics on a limited number of other topics have been collected not only once a year, but also quarterly and even monthly.

"To the librarian who is dealing out books, the most important thing is the identification of the books containing the information desired. As government statistics have been and are published by a number of organizations, it is not always easy to tell where to look.

"In 1925 I prepared a volume on the Statistical Work of the National Government which was published by the Institute for Government Research. This volume covers primarily current statistics, but it contains also reference to earlier series and special individual compilations. The issues of the *Monthly Catalogue of Public Documents* published since 1925 will give references to what has been printed since that year.

"During recent years there has appeared an increasing number of mimeographed statements. Many of these are advance summaries, but an appreciable quantity presents material that is not available in any other form. One way to enable the librarians to keep track of the ma-

terial and to complete their files is to list all mimeographed material in the *Monthly Catalogue*. I suggest to this body the passage of a resolution requesting the Superintendent of Documents to list all mimeographed material in the *Monthly Catalogue*. The *United States Daily*, which is a private publication, is now listing daily all new government printed publications. I suggest that a resolution be adopted requesting the *United States Daily* to list mimeographed material, particularly that pertaining to statistics."

The report of the treasurer showed receipts amounting to \$11,911.93; disbursements, \$8,770.11, bringing balance forward of \$3,141.82.

In his report as editor of *Special Libraries* Herbert O. Brigham called attention to the wide range of subjects touched upon in the nine issues since the previous convention. Some of the issues have been devoted to special topics and some were of a general nature. Some described libraries and some were devoted to reference work in different fields, the value of bibliographies or the necessity for new libraries, as, for instance, transportation libraries.

The final business of the session was the discussion of the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and the acceptance of the Constitution as presented with the adoption of an amendment to Section 12 to read as follows: "The annual dues to the Association shall be determined by the Executive Board and shall be effective only when approved by the majority of the members." The Revised Constitution was issued as a supplement to *Special Libraries* for March, 1929.

Second General Session

The second general session was a joint meeting with the A. L. A., held in the Auditorium. An account of this session appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June 1, together with the address by Harry M. Lydenberg.

Third General Session

The third general session was a joint meeting with the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries, held in the Music Auditorium of the Library of Congress on Tuesday evening. This was a round table on the subject of "Index to State Legislation," which brought forth an extensive debate. The speakers were Dr. H. H. B. Meyer and Miss Margaret Stewart, both of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress; Dr. J. P. Chamberlain of Columbia University, representing the American Bar Association; Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Library, representing the

Special Libraries Association and the National Association of State Libraries; J. T. Fitzpatrick, Law Librarian, New York State Library, and D. N. Handy of the Insurance Library Association of Boston.

Fourth General Session

The final general session held at the Mayflower Hotel Wednesday, May 15th, was a business meeting, with reports from the various committees, groups and local associations. The Classification Committee described the work of the committee, emphasizing the Classification number of *Special Libraries* issued in March, 1929. The report of the Committee on Cooperation with the Library of Congress in relation to the survey of special collections presented some of the difficulties in connection with this work, especially the deep loss occasioned by the death of Dr. William Dawson Johnston. The report stated that to develop a comprehensive and scholarly volume in the desired form an editorial staff was needed.

The Membership Committee reported that the association now has 1129 members, 127 institutional, 625 active and 377 associate. The Committee on Publications, in addition to reporting the numerous publications issued during the year, stated that a tentative check-list and set-up for S. L. A. bibliographies had been prepared by the committee. The various local associations and chapters presented reports which will be printed in *Special Libraries*.

The following officers were duly nominated and elected: President, William Alcott, librarian, *Boston Globe*, Boston, Mass.; first vice-president, Florence Bradley, librarian, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.; second vice-president, Margaret Reynolds, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; treasurer, Elizabeth O. Cullen, reference librarian, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.

Under the new Constitution the Secretary becomes the permanent paid officer of the Association, subject to appointment by the Executive Board. The Executive Board in session later appointed Mrs. Mary H. Brigham, 11 Nisbet Street, Providence, R. I., as Secretary.

Anniversary Dinner

The annual dinner of the Association was held on Wednesday evening at the National Press Club with an attendance of 150. Angus Fletcher, vice-president of the Association, presided at the dinner and introduced Col. C. Fred Cook of the *Washington Evening Star*, who acted as toastmaster. It was fitting that Mr. Cook should preside, as the Newspaper Group had taken an active interest in planning for the

dinner. There were only three addresses. Miss Eastman brought the greetings of A. L. A. and congratulated S. L. A. upon its record of accomplishment in its two decades of history. Frederick J. Haskin, Washington correspondent for a group of newspapers throughout the United States, entertained the members with a recital of his experiences in the lecture field and discussed at some length the operation of his information service. Hon. Arthur Capper, senior Senator from Kansas, concluded the speaking with a description of his work in Washington in connection with the Committee on Foreign Relations and as Chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia which had had a strong part in the recent civic improvement of Washington.

TRUSTEES' SECTION

THE Trustees' Section of the American Library Association met at the Washington Hotel on Wednesday evening, May 15th. The Chairman, Charles Cassel, of Connersville, Ind., presided.

He opened the meeting with a few very cordial words of greeting which were followed by a talk on "Our Broad National Vision." J. B. Ferguson of Hagerstown, Md., was then introduced, and talked on "Work with Children." Out of the discussion on this paper came the idea of the development of a Parent-Library Association which should bear the same relation to the library that the Parent-Teacher Association does to the school. The idea was very enthusiastically and favorably discussed.

W. G. Baker, Jr., trustee of the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, presented the subject "Large Library Reference Service." The point most emphasized in the discussion which followed this paper was the danger of libraries being imposed upon in reference work, particularly by large business concerns which should have their own statistical files. This discussion was entered into pro and con—some feeling that a librarian should answer any question brought to him, and others that the public money should not be spent to serve in this way large monied concerns which should supply such reference materials for themselves.

Mr. Gash, of Toronto, Canada, was called upon. He spoke of Canada's methods as being more conservative than ours, and told of the branch of the Toronto Public Library used exclusively for boys and girls. They have, as well, children's rooms in all other branches.

The Chairman then introduced the last speaker of the evening, Mrs. Arthur Chenoweth, of Somers Point, N. J., who gave a very excellent paper on "Rural Library Service." Unfortunately, for lack of time, further dis-

cussion had to be postponed until the following session.

The final session of this Section was held in the Auditorium at 2:30 p. m. Thursday, May 16. The meeting was an informal one for the discussion of the several topics on the program: Organization, cooperation, county library work and making the Trustees' Section of the A. L. A. more effective. These discussions brought up many others as various trustees told of the problems of their libraries.

The discussion on what to do with books from homes where there have been contagious diseases brought out several opinions. It seems that many health officers believe there is no danger from them—if exposed for some days to sunlight and air. Some libraries accept this opinion, and put them back on the shelves. Others burn them for the satisfaction of patrons. Canada burns them and "takes their hat off to no health officer." In some places the health officer asks for library books from such homes and disinfects them himself.

The discussion of how to make the Trustees' Section more effective brought out many suggestions for future programs, how to increase attendance, the matter of state organization, etc. It was recommended that a message be given the librarians in the conference, asking them each to make an effort to have at least one of their trustees at the next A. L. A. meeting.

It was recommended that some of our meetings be divided into small and large library groups, as their problems are so different. A motion that the Chairman appoint a committee to work for larger attendance of trustees at A. L. A. meetings carried. The Chairman named William N. Janninga, Mrs. Frances M. Harmon-Zahn and J. B. Ferguson.

The following officers were elected: C. C. Ogilvie, Memphis, Tenn., chairman; Mrs. Frances M. Harmon-Zahn, Los Angeles, Cal., secretary. The committee recommended that if for any reason the Chairman elected should not be able to serve, the Secretary should assume his duties and be given power to select her own secretary. Both newly elected officers made short talks. An expression of appreciation was given the outgoing officers. A record of attendance showed seventeen states represented, from Canada to Oklahoma and from New York to California.

MRS. GRACE H. PRICE, *Secretary*.

WORK WITH FOREIGN BORN

THE Round Table on Work with the Foreign Born, held May 16th, at 8:30 P. M., with Edna Phillips as chairman, had for its topic the library's part in building up a harmonious

community life in a population of mixed races. Two brief talks were arranged, one intended to give a concrete illustration of the topic, the other to present the underlying principles.

The state was the unit of community life examined in the talk on "A Library Commission's Work for the Foreign Born," by Edna Phillips, library adviser in Work with the Foreign Born, Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries. "Massachusetts is among the states having a high proportion of people of foreign birth or parentage," Miss Phillips said. "The habit of reading good books is a power that helps determine the type of citizenship and of leadership, as well as the culture, of these people. It follows that in this Commonwealth as in other states with similar racial diversity the library commission has a great opportunity to work with individual libraries in building up their service to immigrant readers." The commission, called the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, meets requests to cooperate with public libraries in developing their programs for immigrant readers in the following ways: Consultation is offered on such topics as surveys of local racial elements; extension of library contacts with evening schools, racial societies, and individuals; evaluation of books owned by libraries in native languages, and in English applicable to the reading needs of aliens and of Americanization workers; exhibits illustrating the handcraft and culture of the various races locally represented. Books are available for loans in 28 foreign languages and in English in easy form for adult beginners. English books and clipping material on immigration and racial backgrounds are also available to Americans working with aliens.

Talks are given and regional meetings arranged for library staffs, training classes and conferences; American clubs or societies interested in the foreign born; racial societies, and Americanization teachers. Topics requested have been: The reading of the foreign born and ways in which interested American societies can be of help to their local library; introduction to library use for the immigrant hitherto unfamiliar with such service; political and cultural background of races locally represented; important current books in foreign literatures, and in English on topics of concern to Americanization workers. Purchase lists are compiled or secured to meet the needs of individual libraries. Libraries with foreign readers are frequently circularized with lists of special interest to them (1549 lists were mailed during the past year). Musical story hour programs to interest foreign children in their racial heritage have been arranged for three races, and others are in preparation.

Discussion of ways and means of establishing library service to immigrants through commissions was continued by H. Marjorie Beal, organizer Public Libraries Section, University of the State of New York. In New York State there is no special worker on the library commission, but regular work is being done by the secretary. Books in Russian, Polish and German are most in demand. Exchanges of books, based on a census of books in foreign languages made several years ago by the State Library Association, are carried on directly between individual libraries and not through the commission.

Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, Education Director, National Council for Prevention of War, discussed Reading as an Aid to Interracial Understanding. Her discussion and the form her list of recommended readings took were refreshing in their practicability and vision. Mrs. Boeckel urged that reading for interracial understanding "must begin far back of books of travel and of information, back even of biography and of the works of literature which reflect the spirit of a people."

A notable list had been prepared by Mrs. Boeckel in connection with her talk, and was distributed at the meeting. The list was based on replies to a questionnaire sent the Embassies and Legations in Washington asking their choice of titles of books giving accurate accounts of their homelands. The World Peace Foundation considered the list so valuable it has asked permission to reprint.

Reports on lists in the process of making were unusually vital this year. Elva Smith of the Children's Section reported that seven lists of children's books in foreign languages are now ready for the A. L. A. to print. These seven lists were made by interested persons in the various foreign countries whose readers were considered and then the preliminary lists were revised by children's librarians in the United States.

Leo Etzkorn, chairman of the Massachusetts Library Club's French Book Review Committee, told of the committee's procedure in evaluating each month new French books, from the viewpoint of public library needs.

The New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs sent one thousand copies of its book list, *Aids to International Understanding* (1928 supplement) to the Conference for free distribution. This supplement contains about 125 annotated titles compiled by the Newark Public Library.

Orlando C. Davis of Bridgeport commented on the question "What is the place and future of interracial work in libraries?" Mr. Davis was of the opinion that it was best to work

with adults in groups. He said that the men and women in these speak English but know little of American customs, and they could be helped to organize their own group meetings and then the planning of activities could be left to them.

Margaret Jackson of the Kingston, Pa., Library, in a coal mining district among Poles, Slovaks, Lithuanians and Russians, brought out that children should be encouraged to read books in their native language as well as English; that it is a great asset for them to know both, and should be encouraged by the children's librarian.

MARGERIE QUIGLEY, *Acting Secretary.*

Leisure Time Recreation Report Prepared

MIMEOGRAPH copies of the report prepared by the Municipal Reference Library of the City of Chicago on "Public Opportunities and Facilities for Leisure Time Recreation" will be forwarded to applicants upon receipt of 50 cents in postage stamps to cover the cost of publication.

THE CALENDAR

- July 1-13—Summer Library Conference at Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Wis.
- Aug. 22-29—Fourth Annual Conference, World Conference on Adult Education, Cambridge, England.
- Aug. 29-31—Pacific Northwest Library Association, Annual Meeting at Spokane, Wash.
- Sept. 24-25—Vermont Library Association, Annual Meeting at Springfield, Vt.
- Oct. 7-12—New York Library Association, Annual Meeting at Lake Placid, N. Y.
- Oct. 9-11—Ohio Library Association, Annual Meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Oct. 9-11—Wisconsin Library Association, Annual Meeting at Wausau, Wis.
- Oct. 10-11—Colorado Library Association, Annual Meeting at Greeley, Colo.
- Oct. 16-18—Illinois Library Association, Annual Meeting at Urbana, Ill.
- Oct. 17-18—Nebraska Library Association, Annual Meetings at Beatrice, Neb.
- Oct. 17-19—Missouri Library Association will meet at Jefferson City, Mo.
- Oct. 22-25—Pennsylvania Library Association, Annual Meeting at Pocono Manor, Pocono Summit Station, Pa.
- Oct. 23-25—Indiana Library Association, Annual Meeting at Gary, Ind.
- Nov. 7-8—Indiana Library Trustees Association will meet at Indianapolis, Ind.

A List of Health Magazines in the United States

Compiled by the National Health Library, New York City

NATIONAL HEALTH MAGAZINES

American Journal of Hygiene. Chairman of Board of Editors, W. H. Howell; Managing Editor, R. R. Hyde, M.D., 615 N. Wolfe Street, Baltimore Md. Bi-monthly. \$6.

Technical articles for trained workers and specialists. Gives results of research on matters appertaining to public health along laboratory and other lines.

American Journal of Nursing. Editor, Mary M. Roberts, R.N.; Managing Editor, Katharine De Witt, R.N., 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Monthly. \$3.

Technical articles for nurses primarily but contains also material of interest to sanitarians and hospital superintendents. Official organ of American Nurses' Association, National League of Nursing Education, International Council of Nurses and forty-three state and territorial associations. Book reviews.

American Journal of Public Health and The Nation's Health. Managing Editor, Homer N. Calver, American Public Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Monthly. \$5.

For public health officers, sanitarians and those interested in various phases of public health work. Book reviews and a selected public health bibliography in each issue.

Child Health Bulletin. American Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Bi-monthly. With membership in Association.

Includes "papers of vital importance to the various professions concerned with the health of children, but approaches this common interest from angles differing from those found in the technical or professional journals." Book reviews and bibliographies.

Child Welfare, the National Parent-Teacher Magazine. Editor, M. W. Reeve. Official publication, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 5517 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly. \$1.

Includes articles on child health in school and out. Book reviews.

Good Health. Editor, John Harvey Kellogg, M.D., Battle Creek, Mich. Monthly. \$2.50.

Popular articles, many of them teaching in general the well-known vegetarian principles of Battle Creek.

Hospital Social Service. Editor, E. G. Stillman, M.D., Hospital Social Service Association of New York City, 200 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Monthly. \$2.

Although primarily on hospital social service, there are many articles on public health matters or closely related thereto. Book reviews.

Hygeia. Managing editor, Dr. Morris Fishbein, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Monthly. \$3.

Popular articles on individual and community health. Book reviews.

Journal of Industrial Hygiene. Editor, David L. Edsall, M.D., Harvard School of Public Health; Managing editor, C. K. Drinker, M.D., 55 Van Dyke Street, Boston, Mass. Monthly. \$6.

Technical articles on industrial hygiene, abstracts of literature under subjects which include personal and community hygiene, industrial management in its health relations. Book reviews.

Journal of the Outdoor Life. Editor-in-Chief, James Alexander Miller, M.D.; Managing editor, P. P. Jacobs, National Tuberculosis Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Monthly. \$2.

Popular articles on the campaign against tuberculosis and allied subjects. Book reviews.

Journal of Social Hygiene. Managing editor, Ray H. Everett, American Social Hygiene Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Monthly, except July, August and September. \$3.

Covers the social hygiene phase of public health. Book reviews.

Library Index, a Weekly Index to Current Periodical Literature in the Field of Public Health. National Health Library of the National Health Council, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Weekly. \$2.50.

An annotated record of the more important articles on public health classified under such headings as: General Public Health, Child Welfare, Health Education, Industrial Hygiene, Nursing, Nutrition, Public Health Nursing, Social Hygiene, Tuberculosis, etc. Arranged so that items may be clipped and mounted on cards.

Mental Hygiene. Editor, Frankwood E. Williams, M.D., National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Quarterly. \$3.

Authoritative but non-technical on the broad field of mental hygiene of interest to physicians, public officials, educators and students of social problems. Book reviews.

Modern Hospital. Editor, Joseph J. Weber, 660 Cass Street, Chicago, Ill. Monthly. \$3.

While most of the articles are on hospital administration and construction, there are many through the year of interest to public health workers. News notes. Book reviews.

Monthly Digest. Editor, T. C. Edwards, National Health Council, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Monthly. \$1.

Items of interest in regard to the work of the national organizations in the National Health Council.

National Safety News. Editor, C. T. Fish, National Safety Council, 108 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. Monthly. \$10.

Articles on accident prevention and the health of industrial workers.

Parents' Magazine. Editor, George J. Hecht; Managing editor, Mrs. Clara S. Littledale. Parents' Publishing Association, Inc., 255 Fourth Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Monthly. \$2.

Articles on the physical and mental welfare of children. Book reviews.

Public Health Nurse. Editor, Ada M. Carr, R.N., National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Monthly. \$3.

Technical and popular articles of interest to public health nurses. Book reviews.

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Trained Nurse and Hospital Review. Managing editor, Meta R. Pennock, 468 Fourth Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Monthly. \$3.

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Weekly Bibliography on Mental Hygiene and Related Subjects. National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Weekly. \$3.

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Bulletin, Alabama State Board of Health, Bu-

reau of Communicable Disease Control and Bureau of Vital Statistics, Montgomery, Ala. Monthly.

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Bulletin, Arizona State Board of Health, Phoenix, Ariz. Secretary, F. T. Fahlen, M.D. Quarterly.

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Delaware Health News, State Board of Health, Dover, Del. Bi-monthly. Free.

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Illinois Arrow, Illinois Tuberculosis and Public Health Association, 516½ East Monroe Street, Springfield, Ill. Monthly.

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Hoosier Health Herald, Official Journal of the Indiana Tuberculosis Association, 1219 Meyer-Kiser Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Editor, M. A. Auerbach. Monthly. 25 cents a year.

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Campaign, Iowa Tuberculosis Association, 518 Frankel Building, Des Moines, Iowa. Monthly.

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Massachusetts Health Journal, Massachusetts Tuberculosis League, 1149 Little Building, Boston, Mass. Quarterly. 50 cents a year.

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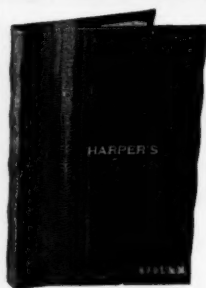
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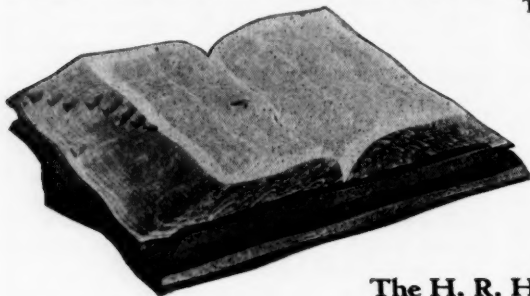
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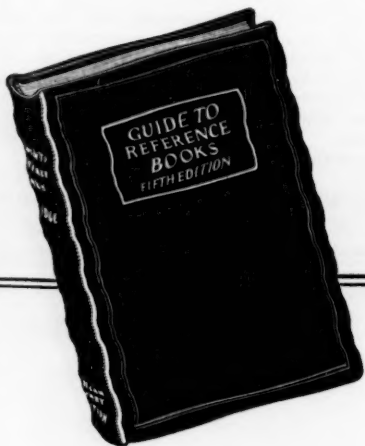
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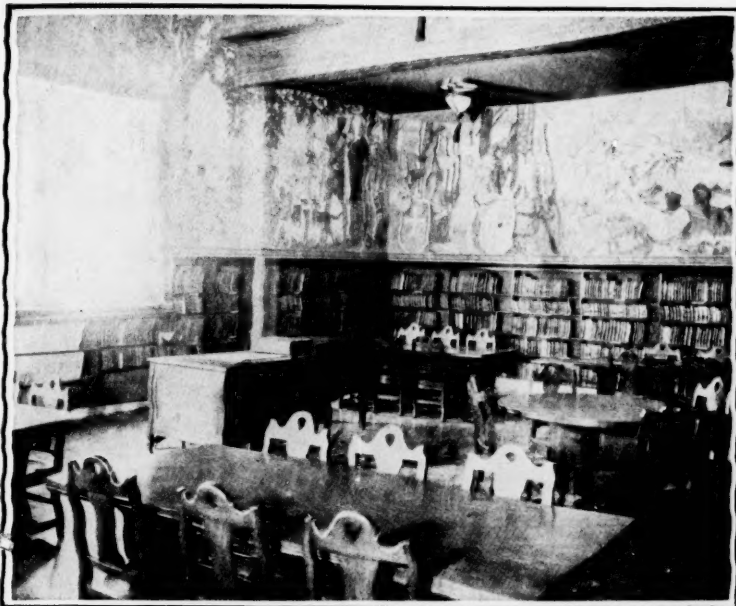
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